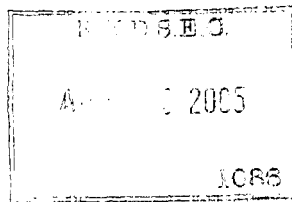
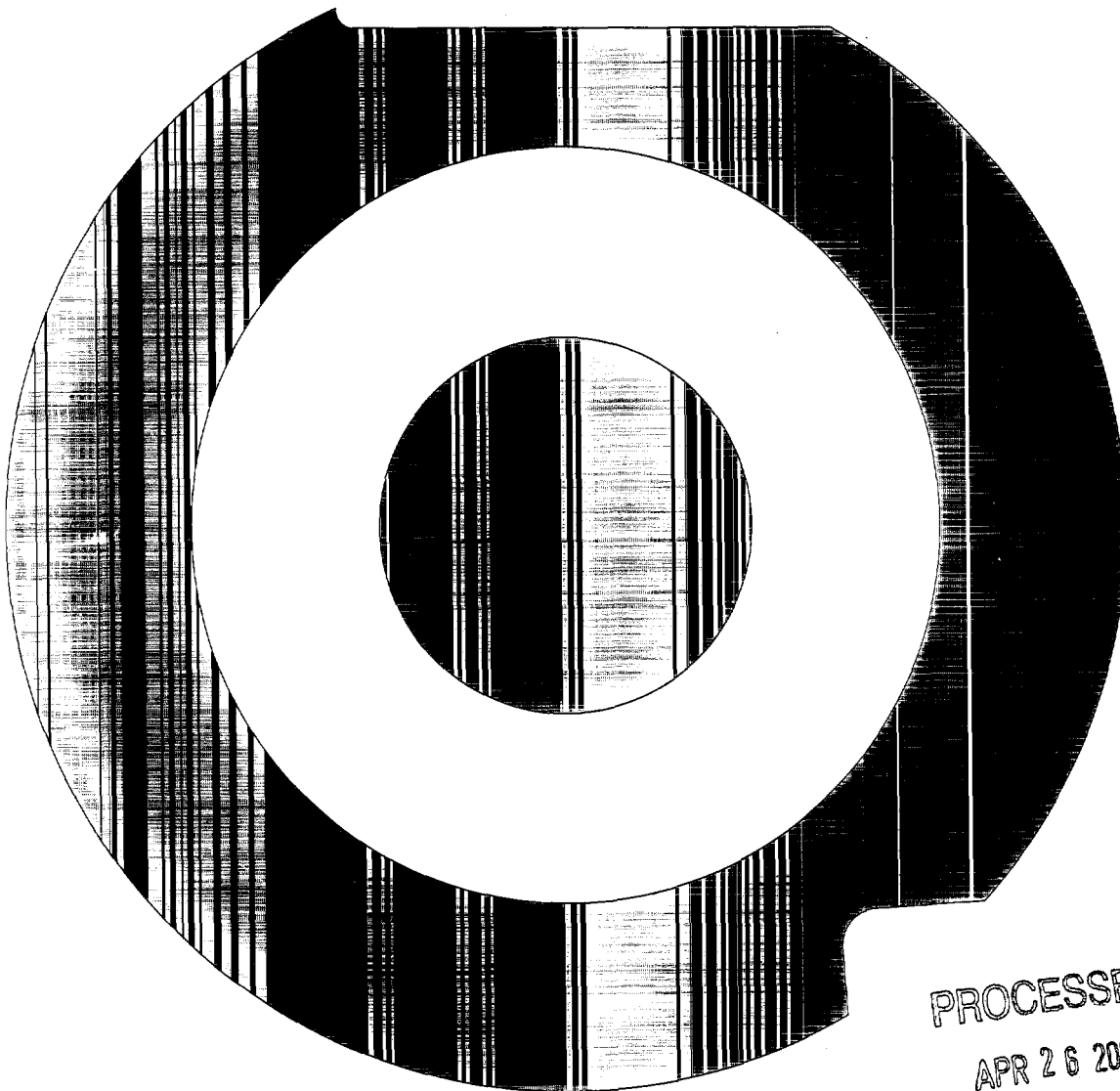




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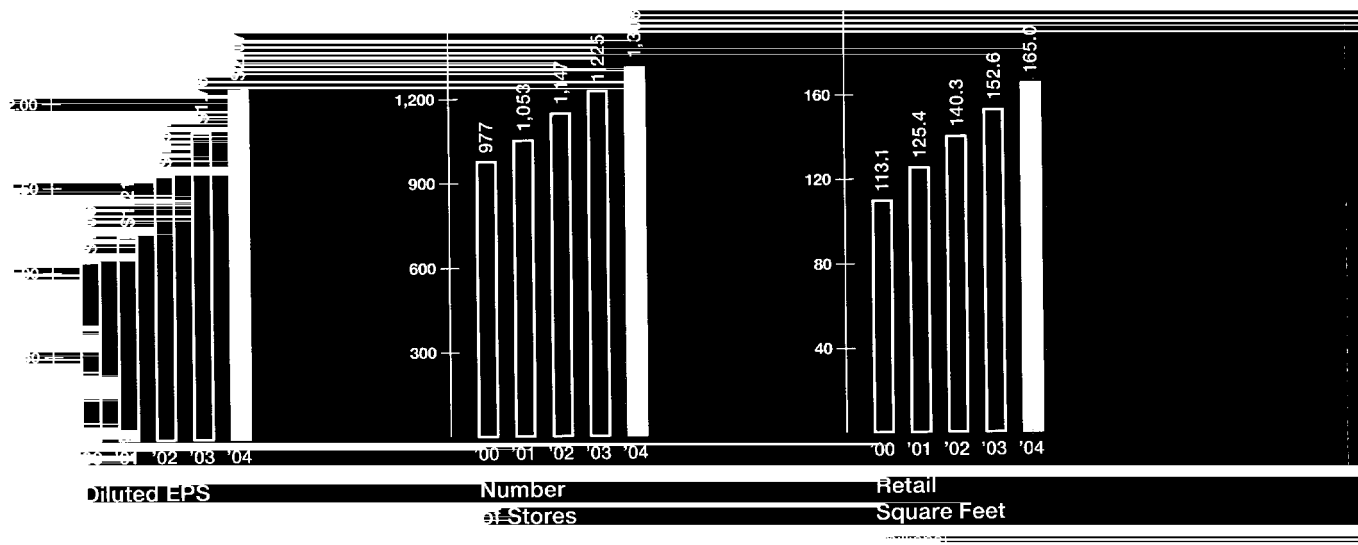
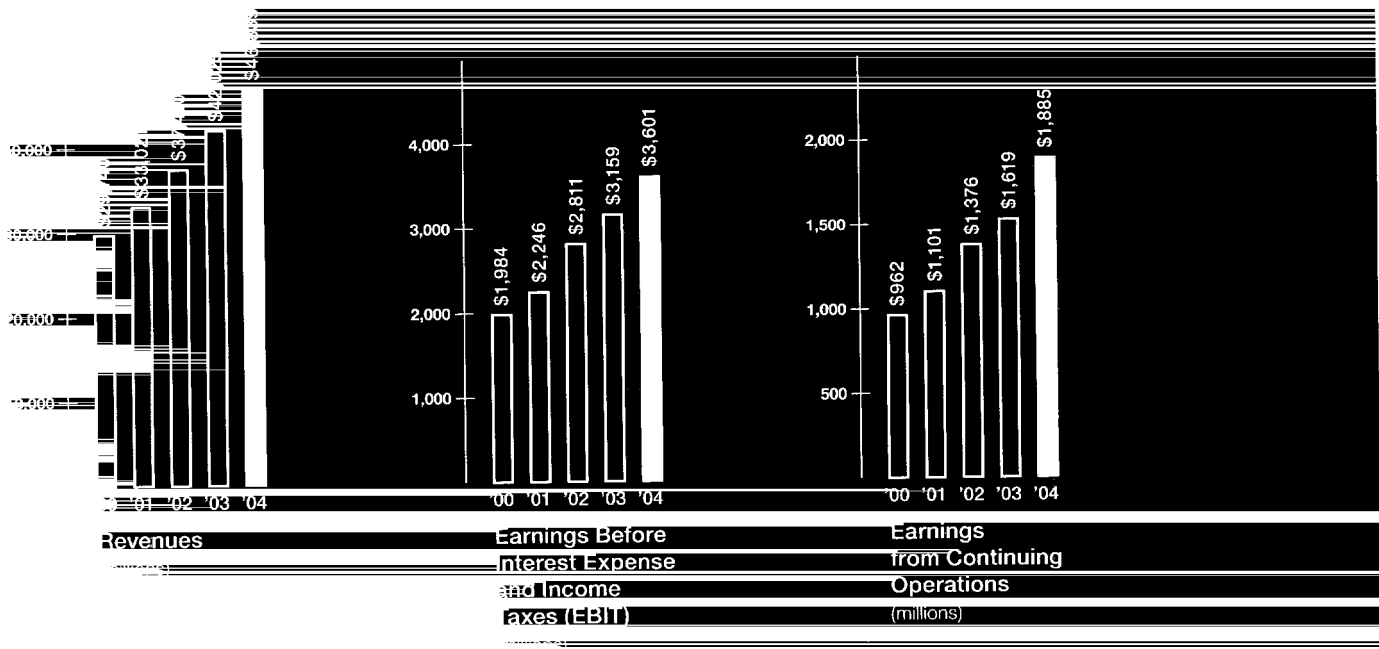
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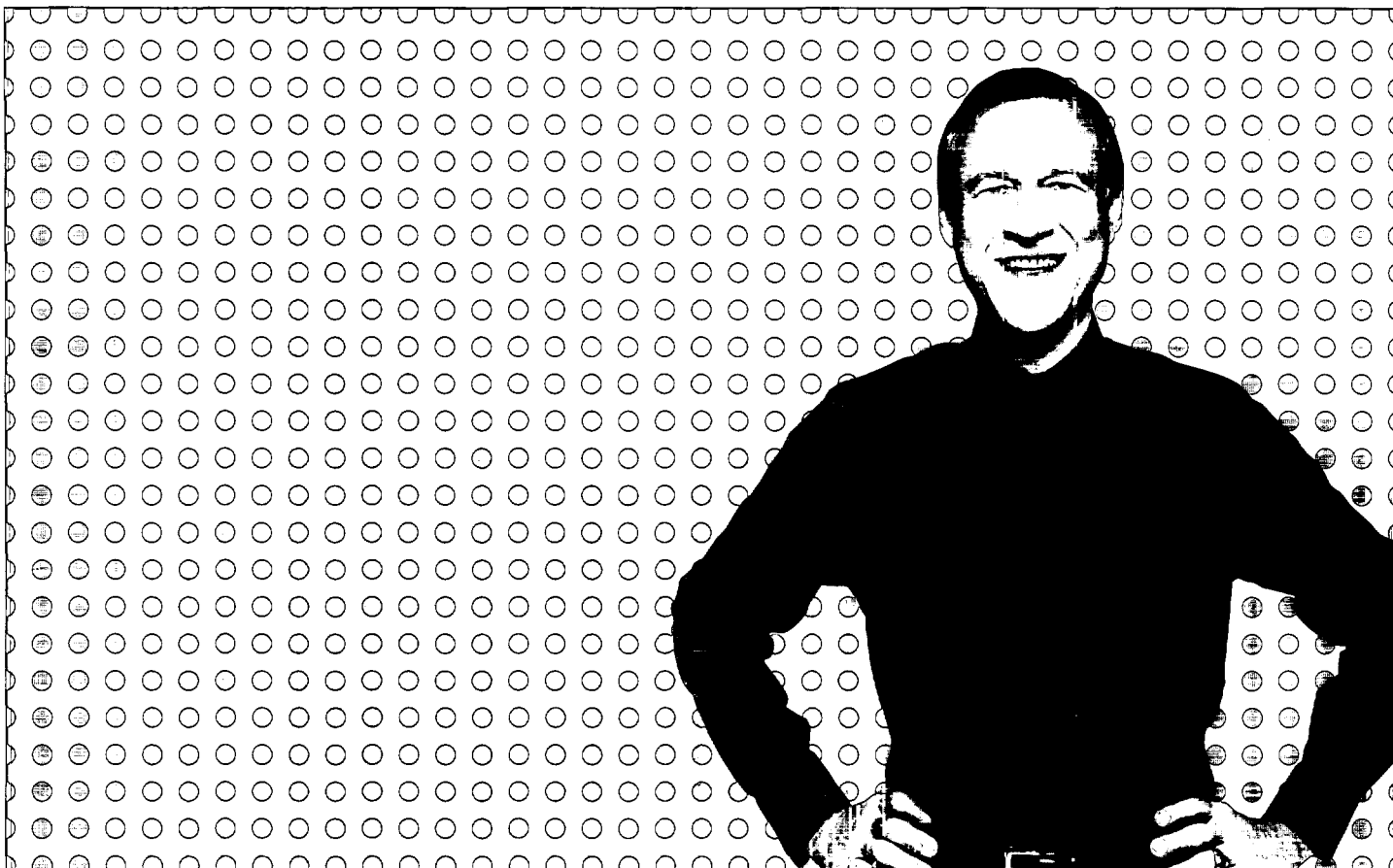
THOMSON
FINANCIAL

The power of one. One vision. One brand.

TARGET CORPORATION ANNUAL REPORT 2004

Financial Highlights – Continuing Operations





To Our Shareholders,

2004 represented a year of strategic continuity and financial consistency for Target Stores as well as a year of resolve and transformation for the overall Corporation. Our decisions and actions during the year underscored our commitment to be best for our guests, our team members, our communities and our shareholders and they reflected our confidence in Target's potential for substantial future growth.

Highlights from 2004 included:

- The sale of both our Mervyn's and our Marshall Field's business units for aggregate pretax cash proceeds of approximately \$4.9 billion,
- Our Board's authorization of a \$3 billion share repurchase program, which we expect to complete within a 2 to 3 year time horizon,
- Our introduction of a new Target store prototype that enhances our guests' shopping experience and highlights our store's design evolution and innovation,
- Disciplined execution and integration of Target's strategy within both our retail and credit card operations that fostered greater merchandise differentiation, a

more compelling value offering, increased guest loyalty and a growing frequency in guest visits, and

- Continued market share gains and an increase of more than 17 percent, to \$2.07, in earnings per share from continuing operations.

As we move forward, our vision for Target remains clear and unwavering. Our record of performance is strong and our energy and resources are devoted to replicating the unique Target-brand experience that is preferred by our guests. We are optimistic that our efforts will enable us to sustain our competitive advantage and yield additional opportunities for profitable growth for many years.

At the heart of our strategy is our commitment to delight our guests by consistently delivering the right combination of innovation, design and value in our merchandising, in our marketing, and in our stores. This is the essence of our "Expect More. Pay Less." brand promise.

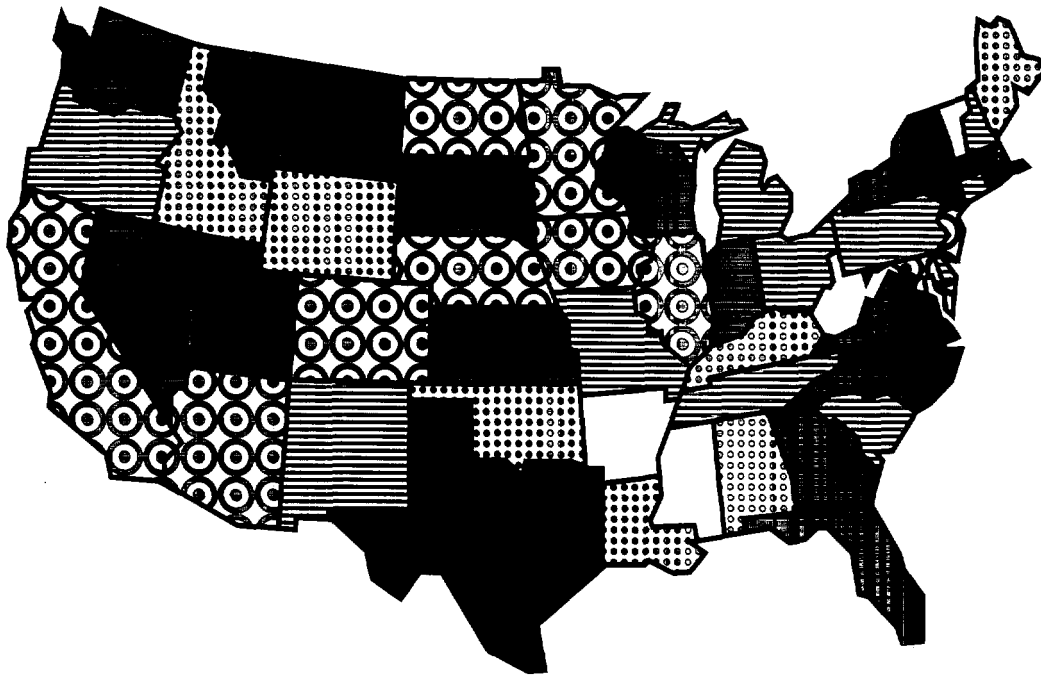
- Within merchandising, this promise compels us to expand our selection of competitively-priced consumables and commodities and to maintain our emphasis on the internal product design, development and sourcing activities that generate quality, trend-right merchandise in all of our fashion categories. In 2004, this focus inspired a broader assortment of food throughout the chain, more rapid growth in our number of pharmacies, additional investment in our global sourcing capabilities and the introduction of new design partnerships and brands such as Boots cosmetics, Apple iPod, and Simply Shabby Chic.
- Our innovative marketing campaigns excite our guests with their engaging and distinctive style, their energy and their sense of surprise. Whether print or broadcast advertising — such as "Eat Well. Pay Less." and "Design for All", promotional events — such as "Deliver the Shiver" or programs that strengthen our communities — such as "Ready. Sit. Read!" and Target House, our marketing captures and conveys the true spirit of Target's brand.
- And, to preserve the vitality of our brand within Target stores, we maintain uncompromising standards of housekeeping, manage our inventory carefully to ensure in-stock reliability, and offer fast, friendly service. In addition, we have recently intensified our focus on speed within our stores — installing Guest Call Buttons to facilitate requests for assistance, implementing enhanced cashier training and improvements at checkout to complete transactions more quickly, and investing in sourcing and supply chain capabilities to reduce merchandise lead times and speed product to our shelves. We also steadfastly adhere to a comprehensive remodel program for existing stores and continue to improve our store format every few years by incorporating innovative, new design features that add to the convenience and pleasure our guests' experience while shopping at Target. Our newest iteration, P2004, which served as the prototype for all renovated and newly constructed general merchandise

stores in 2004, has been warmly embraced by our guests and underpins our optimism about Target's future store expansion.






Furthermore, our positive outlook for Target reflects our belief that incremental opportunities for profitable growth in the United States remain plentiful. This viewpoint is strengthened by our disciplined site selection process, our success in operating a variety of store formats including freestanding stores as well as mall-based and multi-level locations, and the potential for additional real estate availability resulting from consolidation within the retail industry.

In 2004, Target added 65 net new general merchandise stores and 18 new SuperTarget stores, representing net new growth in square footage of 8.2 percent. Barring a substantial real estate acquisition, our 2005 plans for Target envision a similar rate of expansion. While we have sufficient capital capacity to grow more rapidly, we believe that a disciplined program is the best way for us to preserve both our brand integrity and our expected financial returns. As a result, we expect to operate about 2000 stores by the end of the decade, an increase in store count of approximately 50 percent, and we expect to continue to enjoy meaningful gains in market share, reflecting both new store growth and increased sales productivity in existing stores. In light of this opportunity, our current appetite for expansion outside of the U.S. remains tempered, and our efforts within the U.S. remain keenly focused on replicating the brand and financial attributes of our strategy that have contributed to our historical success.

Sustaining our advantage requires a dedication to great design, innovation and continuous improvement. In order for our brand to remain strong, it must stay fresh and appealing to our guests. Consequently, we continually expect more of ourselves and fervently pursue opportunities that promote superior merchandise design, enhance value and selection, increase speed and fuel greater efficiency. For example, in 2004, we significantly expanded our offering on Target.com to complement the merchandise assortment available in our stores. We continued to improve our portfolio of unique and profitable financial services products, including Target REDcards and seasonally-appropriate gift cards, to engender greater loyalty and provide rewards that stimulate

**Market Share Growth**

Target's overall market share in 2004 was 9%. With just over 1300 stores in the continental United States, we believe that Target has ample opportunity for profitable growth for many years. We expect to continue to enjoy meaningful gains in market share, reflecting both new store growth and increased sales productivity in existing stores.

-  10%+ Market Share
-  7.5%–9.9% Market Share
-  5.0%–7.4% Market Share
-  2.5%–4.9% Market Share
-  0.0%–2.4% Market Share

increased shopping frequency and higher average spending per visit. And, we reinforced our commitment to balance merchandise differentiation and value with the launch of The 1 Spot, an irresistible, ever-changing assortment of quality, gift-oriented items that are each priced at one dollar.

Our efforts and commitment to remain relevant are unrelenting. In 2005, we will again delight our guests with new fashion and exclusive offerings, novel marketing campaigns, the exceptional value that derives from our investments in technology and supply chain, our emphasis on capturing organizational synergies and the power of our growing scale.

We will also continue to build upon our record of corporate responsibility and strive to make a positive difference in the communities we serve. Spanning nearly six decades, our tradition of charitable contributions and team member volunteerism in support of national and local non-profit organizations is deeply rooted. Through our funding of education, the arts, social services and other vital partnerships, we are firmly committed to strengthening the communities where we operate and believe our outreach is integral to our continuing success. We also fully understand and appreciate our company's heritage of strong corporate governance — including

disciplined management of company resources, board independence, strict ethical practices and consistent financial disclosure — and we remain dedicated to upholding these principles in our pursuit of delivering greater shareholder value. Today, Target enjoys a coherent strategy, a clearly-defined brand, and a solid record of financial results. With our 2004 divestitures of Mervyn's and Marshall Field's, we are poised to build on this performance and believe we are well-positioned to generate profitable growth for many years.

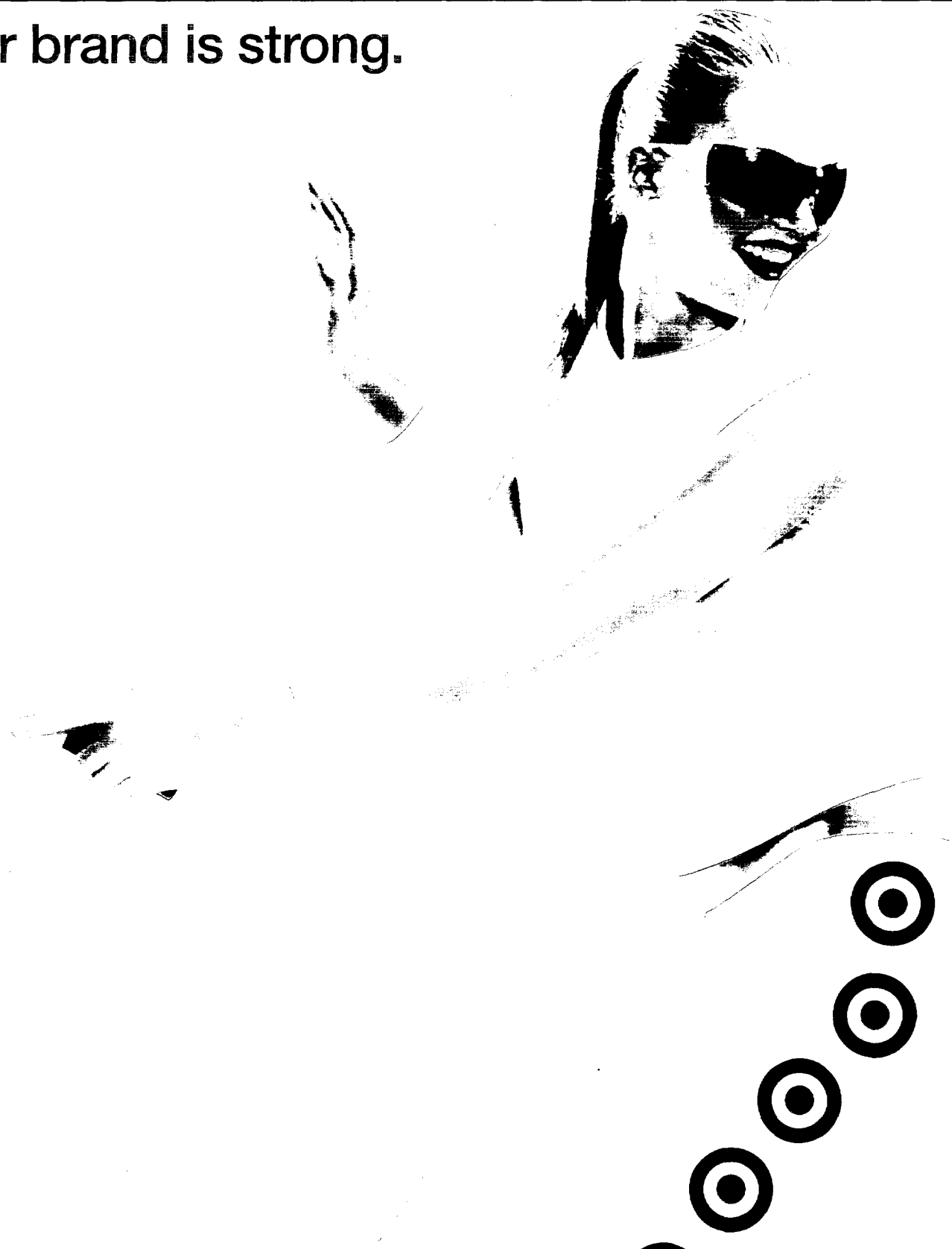
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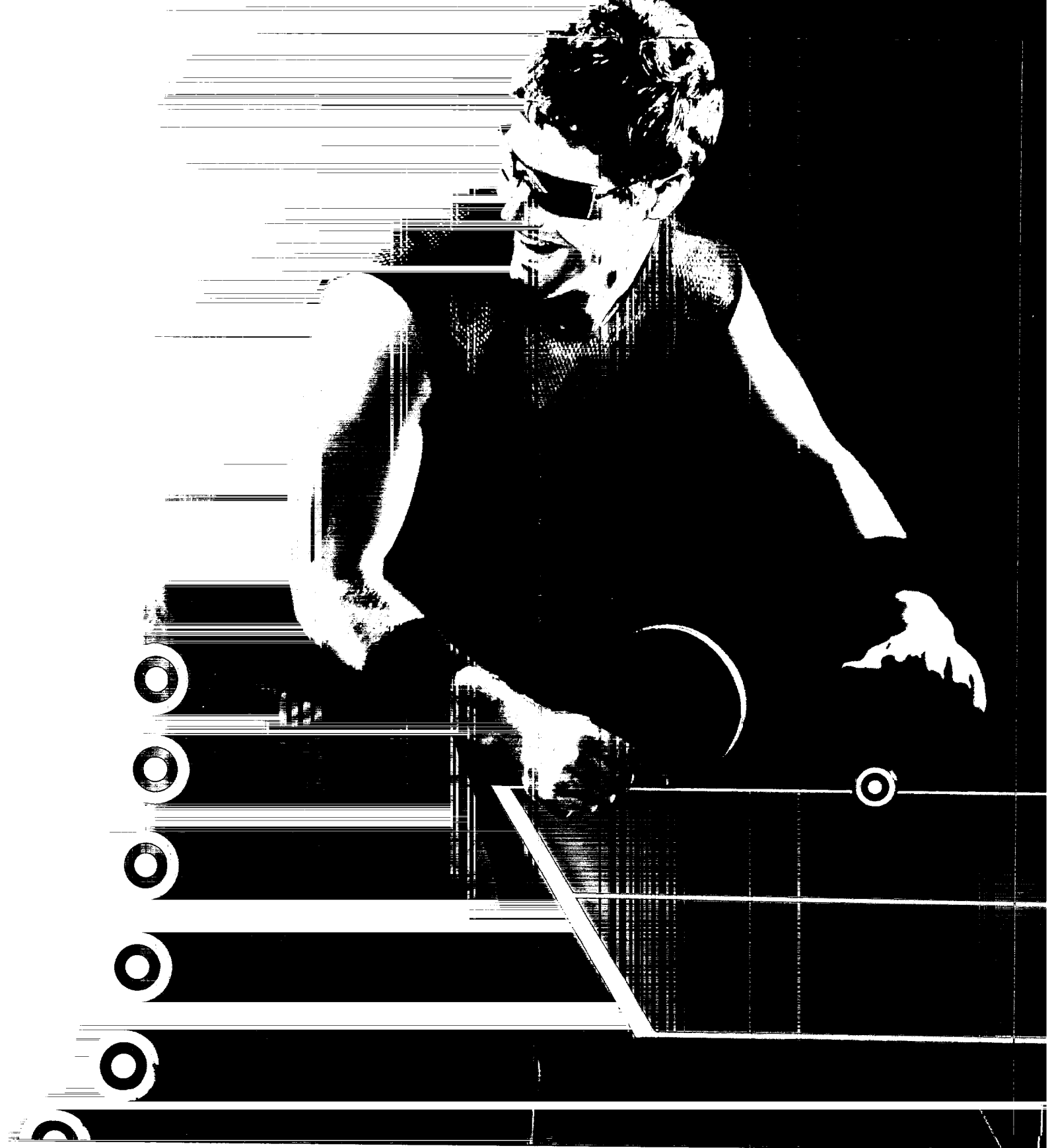
Bob Ulrich, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Board of Directors Change Recently, Roger Enrico, retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of PepsiCo, and Bill George, former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Medtronic, retired from our board of directors. We thank both Roger and Bill for their many years of service and expertise and thank Roger for his contributions as Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee during the past three years.

Our brand is strong.



Through careful nurturing and an intense focus on consistency and coordination throughout our organization, Target has built a strong, distinctive brand. At the core of our brand is our commitment to deliver the right balance of differentiation and value through our “Expect More. Pay Less.” brand promise;



to provide newness and excitement through design innovation and continuous improvement; and to offer greater convenience, value, reliability and speed by leveraging our company's resources effectively. By accomplishing these objectives, we continue to delight our guests.



SuperTarget Offering freshness, simple meal solutions for holidays and everyday, and great value through our owned brands.



Fieldcrest Tailored in the finest of fabrics and with exquisite details, Fieldcrest is a home collection of timeless design and rare quality. It's a luxury you can experience every day, and it's made to last a lifetime.

To remain relevant in today's dynamic retail environment, we continually test, re-invent, adapt and pursue creative initiatives in merchandising, marketing, store operations, store design, systems, and distribution, even as we adhere to our long-standing financial disciplines. Our efforts in 2004, including the rollout of our new store prototype and the introduction of new exclusive merchandise brands such as Simply Shabby Chic and C9 by Champion, reinforced our brand image. As we look to the future, we are confident that we will continue to have opportunities to enhance both our brand and our performance.

Expect More. Pay Less.

For more than a decade, Target's "Expect More. Pay Less." brand promise has been integral to our strategy and to our communications with our guests. It is interwoven with our merchandising and marketing, our store environment, our guest service and our systems and distribution infrastructure

because "Expect More. Pay Less." is the experience we believe Target's guests want and deserve.

An Invitation to Shop

We have consistently delighted our guests with a broad assortment of high quality merchandise that is stylish, yet practical — and well-designed, yet affordable. For example, Target has launched several exciting new merchandise brands in recent months including:

- C9 by Champion, a line of performance athletic wear and functional basics at about half the price of other premium-quality athletic brands,
- The Isaac Mizrahi Home collection, consisting of home furnishings and accessories such as lighting, furniture, tabletop, bath, bedding, stationery and pet items, and
- Fieldcrest, an offering of bed and bath merchandise, such as 400-thread-count Egyptian-cotton sheets and



C9 by Champion Target's first line of high-performance athletic wear for the entire family reinforces our commitment to make great design available at affordable prices and positions us to substantially increase our market share in this popular athletic category.



Archer Farms New packaging celebrates our commitment to design as it promotes the brand's quality and value.



Boots Premium quality cosmetics and skincare products that enhance beauty and promote health and well-being.

silk quilts, with traditional styling and genuine luxury at extremely attractive prices.

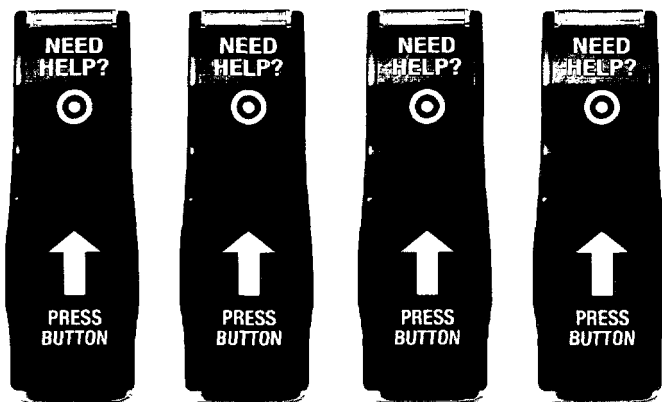
We have also steadfastly maintained our competitive pricing on frequently-replenished consumables and commodities and we have continued to expand our assortment within these categories, giving our guests additional reasons to "expect more" and "pay less." During 2004:

- We increased our offering of convenience food items in many of our general merchandise stores, expanding the shelf presentation by 50 percent or more and adding a larger selection of beverages, dry grocery, candy, lunch-box, frozen and refrigerated products.
- We redesigned the packaging for our Archer Farms and Market Pantry owned brands and more than doubled our sales penetration of these brands over the past two years, and we expanded our assortment of wine to more than 300 stores at year-end.

- We increased the square footage of our SuperTarget stores at more than double the rate of growth in our general merchandise stores and reinforced our commitment to delivering both differentiation and value with the initiation of our new "Eat Well. Pay Less." signing and marketing campaign.
- We intensified our focus on exclusive brands that make Target a destination for high-quality, value-priced beauty products. One of the newest introductions to our beauty lineup is a British brand, called Boots, which features all-natural ingredients and is available in a limited number of stores.
- In addition, we opened our 1,000th pharmacy and broadened our selection of products that promote health and wellness, and we expanded the presence of other highly-respected brands, services and amenities, such as Starbucks, Food Avenue, and our In-Store Photo Lab to provide greater value and convenience for our guests.



The 1 Spot Through its wide range of quality, gift-oriented merchandise that is updated frequently, the appeal of its bargain \$1-price, and the excitement of its treasure-hunt experience, this offering is strengthening our guests' bond with Target and driving incremental sales.



Guest Call Buttons By providing a way for guests to request assistance in areas such as jewelry and electronics, guest call buttons help guests get the answers they need, find the merchandise they want and complete their transactions more quickly.

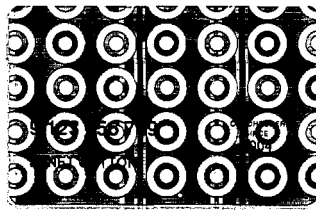
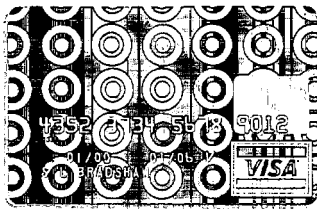


Target to a T Launched on Target.com in 2004, this apparel program allows guests to customize the color, pocket-style and fit of Mossimo jeans for women and Merona shirts and Cherokee chinos for men.

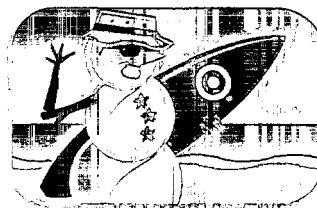
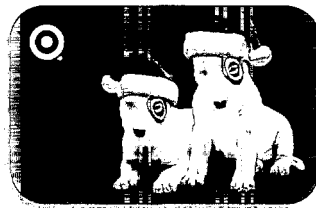
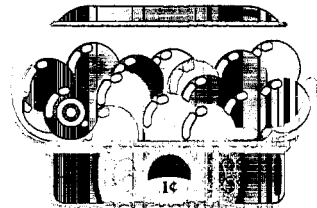
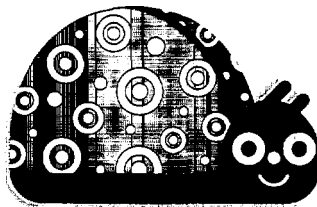
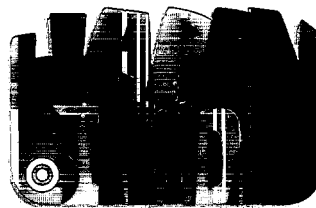
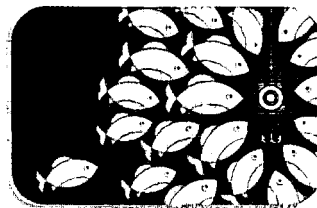
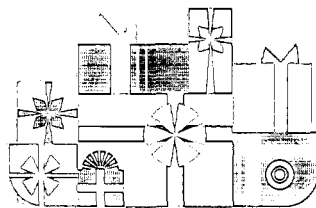
On Brand, Beyond our Shelves

Our devotion to "Expect more. Pay Less." is not limited to merchandising at Target. We believe that our guests' entire shopping experience, whether in our stores or on-line, should reflect this brand promise. As a result, we dedicate considerable resources to delivering superior guest service, in-stock reliability, and an environment within Target stores and on our website that is energetic, trendy, organized and enjoyable.

- For many guests, speed defines the ideal shopping experience, so we're constantly raising the bar to meet this need. During 2004, we placed Guest Call Buttons in areas, such as jewelry and electronics, in which guests require additional or specialized assistance. Our goal is to respond to guests in these departments within 60 seconds and to-date, we are meeting this goal 90 percent of the time. During 2004, we also implemented improvements in our checkout process to speed guest payment and complete transactions more quickly. In 2005, we will help guests quickly find what they are looking for and will continue to focus on improving our speed at checkout by reducing time spent waiting in line and by assigning every fourth cashier to open another express lane.
- In-stock reliability, presentation consistency, and store cleanliness are also critical in delivering the shopping experience our guests expect. To ensure consistent execution as we continue to grow, we implemented a system of integrated measurement and reporting tools which helps us evaluate our stores from our guests' perspective. This system provides a clear picture of each store's performance on a wide range of tasks and allows us to take corrective action at underperforming stores. We have seen considerable improvement in store execution and consistency since we adopted this approach and have confidence that the entire organization — from headquarters to stores — is focused on the specific details that are most relevant to our guests.
- To ensure that our stores remain fresh and current, Target invests about \$400 to \$500 million annually on store remodels, and every few years we re-invent our store to incorporate major new design elements and merchandise adjacencies. During the past 18 months, Target has remodeled nearly 100 stores to reflect our newest P2004 format and updated more than 200 additional stores with selected attributes.
- Target.com complements and reinforces the relationships we develop with our in-store guests. The site currently features approximately 70,000 items, including the best brands and values available in our stores and an expanded selection of Web-exclusive merchandise, including monogrammed Fieldcrest towels, small sizes in Isaac Mizrahi apparel and larger sizes in shoes.



REDcards These cards represent a convenient payment option for our guests and offer meaningful rewards, including opportunities to support education, to receive information about products sold at Target and to earn savings certificates. These exclusive offers through our REDcards reinforce our strategy to drive sales, deepen guest relationships and sustain our profitability.



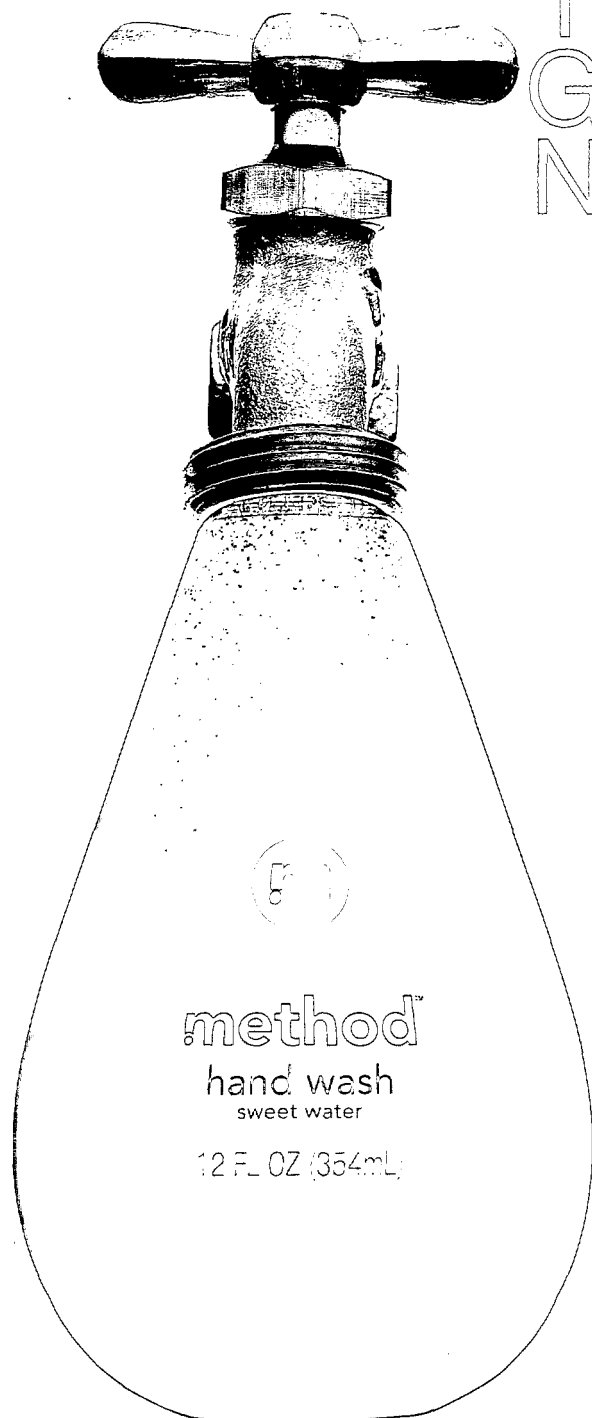
GiftCards Their unique designs, versatility and convenience satisfy our guests, while complementing Target's brand and contributing to sales. In 2004, Target GiftCard issuance and redemption totaled nearly \$1 billion.

Big Benefits in the Cards

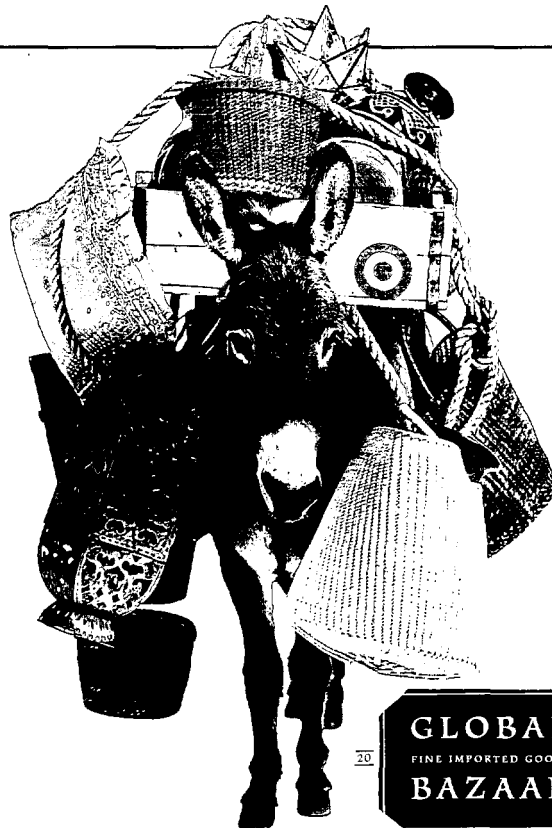
Our "Expect More. Pay Less." brand promise extends to Target Financial Services, where we focus on strengthening our guest relationships through our GiftCards and Target REDcards (Target Visa and Target credit cards). These cards provide compelling reasons for our guests to shop at Target, offer desirable loyalty programs, benefits and savings and contribute meaningfully to our profitable growth. Similar to our overall merchandising approach, Target's GiftCards represent a collection of innovative, seasonally-appropriate designs that satisfy a broad array of gift-giving occasions and they are never subject to added fees or expiration. During 2004, Target introduced GiftCard Central, displays of multiple GiftCards positioned throughout our stores, which made it easier for our guests to select their preferred card style and which fueled GiftCard issuance growth of more than 30 percent for the full year. Target's REDcards also present ways for our guests to "expect more" and "pay less" — through special discounts, customized offers and unique loyalty programs. For example, by registering for the Target Pharmacy Rewards Program and purchasing their next prescription with their REDcard, Target guests receive a certificate for 10 percent off their next visit to Target. In addition, guests earn a 10-percent-off certificate on every 10th prescription they purchase with their REDcard. Other benefits for REDcard guests include opportunities for additional savings for our most loyal guests, supporting schools through our Take Charge of Education program, exclusive access to fashion tips and information about products sold at Target and convenient, on-line account administration. Also, in 2004, we introduced the Target Business Card — offering enhanced reporting features and flexible payment terms for our small business guests who shop at Target.

Great Design

DESIGN



Great Design More than aesthetics and style, it's a company-wide focus on creativity and innovation that leads to extraordinary products, processes and experiences. Making great design affordable and accessible to everyone, everyday is at the heart of Target's brand.



Global Bazaar Target's version of an international flea market offered home furnishings and home décor from 19 different countries and delighted our guests with its authenticity and affordability.

Embracing Design, Innovation, and Continuous Improvement

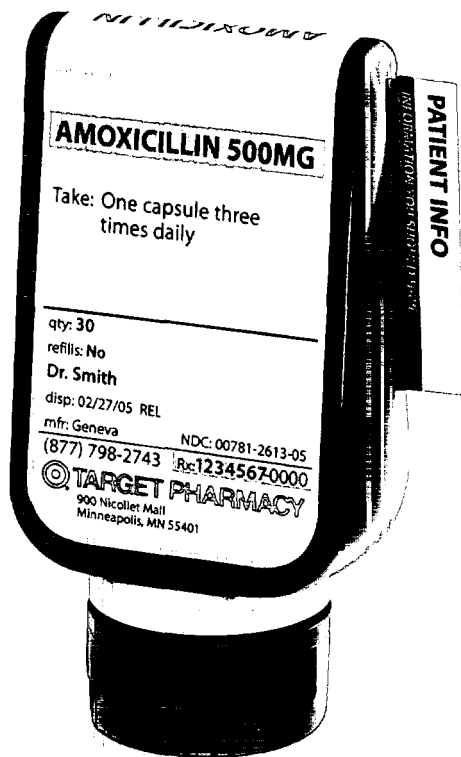
To remain relevant to our guests over time and deliver the excitement and value they expect, Target has embraced an attitude of innovation, continuous improvement and great design. We have integrated this philosophy throughout our organization and reflected it in our:

- Relentless pursuit of new merchandising concepts, brands and design partnerships,
- Commitment to keep our stores fresh by maintaining a disciplined schedule for remodels and development of new prototype formats,
- Creative approach to marketing and community relations, and
- Application of technology and implementation of store and supply chain processes.

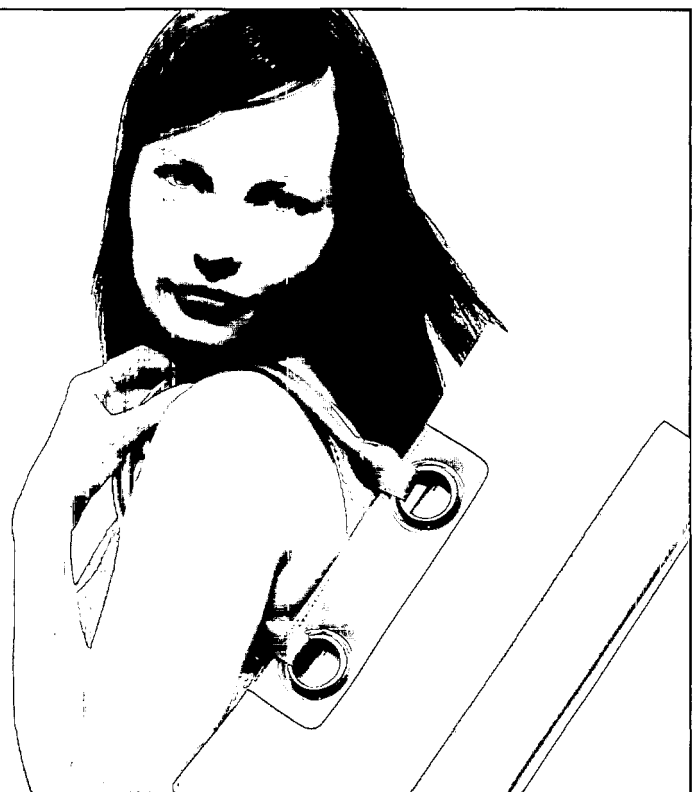
We believe this viewpoint and practice have been integral to Target's historical success and are critical in sustaining our competitive advantage in the future.

Great Design for Everyone

Innovation and great design are clearly at the heart of Target's differentiated merchandise strategy and our ability to delight our guests. Our belief that great design should be accessible everyday to everybody underlies our efforts



Clear Rx Reinforcing our design leadership, making our guests' lives easier, and offering them another reason to choose Target for their pharmacy needs.



Isaac Mizrahi Collections Reflecting his bold, signature style and unique design vision, our partnership with Isaac Mizrahi has grown to include exclusive apparel and home collections.

to develop affordable, stylish products that are simple, functional and timeless — but also original, memorable, and clever. Our partnership with Michael Graves exemplifies this commitment and shows that great design can transform ordinary, everyday objects — like a teapot or a toaster — into extraordinary items that excite our guests. Together, Target and Michael Graves have developed more than 800 items in housewares, home decor, electronics, family games and home office during the past six years. This has paved the way for successful merchandise alliances between Target and other designers including Isaac Mizrahi, Mossimo Giannulli, Sonia Kashuk, Sean Conway, Liz Lange, Amy Coe and Rachel Ashwell.

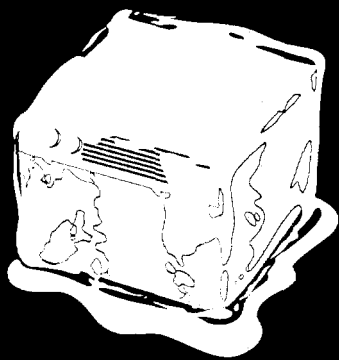
Our pursuit of new opportunities is unrelenting. In early 2005, Target introduced Global Bazaar, a collection of uniquely-designed decorative accessories and furniture with a distinct international influence. Each item was sourced directly from Asia, Europe, Latin America, Africa or India, and some — like the hand-carved gourds and hand-blown glass — were produced by local artisans in small villages. Overall, the assortment represents another opportunity for Target's guests to enjoy merchandise that is exclusive, exciting, attractive and exceptionally-priced.

Target's focus on great design extends beyond the products we sell. For example, Target recently introduced an original bottle design and system for pharmacy prescriptions. Features of the new bottle include an easier-to-read

medical label with larger print for critical information, a color-coded ring that allows family members to easily identify their own medicines, and an enhanced liquid dispensing system for ease in administering medicines to small children.

Growing Strong, Growing Smart

Target stores are another area in which great design, innovation and continuous improvement are important. In our existing stores, our disciplined remodel program ensures that even our oldest locations are well-maintained and consistent with Target's updated brand image. In our new stores, our prototype review process produces significant architectural and interior design changes every few years that enhance our guests' shopping experience. In our latest iteration, unveiled in 2004, we realigned merchandise adjacencies to create more powerful category presentations; we expanded or edited our assortments to correspond more directly with our guests' lifestyles and shopping patterns; and we integrated improvements in accessibility, safety and exterior lighting. Our approach to developing new stores also includes working closely with local communities to design buildings that complement the surrounding architecture and natural landscape. In addition, where practical, our new store designs incorporate environmentally friendly features such as storm-water management systems and solar panels that conserve energy and help preserve local ecosystems.



DELIVER THE SHIVER

STAND TALL, SHIVERING CITIZENS OF NEW YORK CITY: A COOL WIND BLOWS IN WITH THE POWER OF 30,000 BTU'S. TARGET DELIVERS THE SHIVER TODAY. AND TODAY ONLY. YOUR CHILLED HOME WILL BE SERVING AIR-CONDITIONING UNITS FOR JUST \$49 EACH. FREE WITH YOUR AC PURCHASE IS A COOL TO GO PULL CART.



THU 20, THE FRISH PARKS. YOU BUY AN AIR CONDITIONER, IT'S ALL COOL. 33RD & MADISON 8AM-12PM YRCA LOT. 5TH & PARKER 12-5 PM YRCA LOT

Deliver the Shiver Bringing Target's excitement and value directly to our New York City guests, offering them an opportunity to experience our "Expect More. Pay Less." brand promise.



"HEARTBREAKER"

"My voice will soothe your soul while my passion awakes your senses. Choose Heartbreaker and I will make you sizzle all the way to the sale."



"MINI DIVA"

"Choose me, and the moment you hear my voice you'll know it's shopping time. And to all you divas out there, enjoy it while it lasts 'cause I'll see you at the top of the charts."

Target Wake-up Call A fun and innovative way to welcome our guests to the holiday season and convey the excitement of our distinctive merchandise and great values.



See. Spot. Save. Displaying our signature style, this marketing campaign clearly conveys the compelling values offered at Target on the everyday essentials our guests prefer.

Telling our Story

Innovation and continuous improvement are the essence of Target's marketing campaigns — energetic, whimsical, unexpected, and distinctive. Each campaign — whether "Wants and Needs," "Raining Bullseyes" or "See. Spot. Save." — conveys Target's brand in a unique, engaging style, and balances our focus on great merchandise design with outstanding value. During 2004, our innovation in marketing produced several new programs to delight our guests and strengthen our communities:

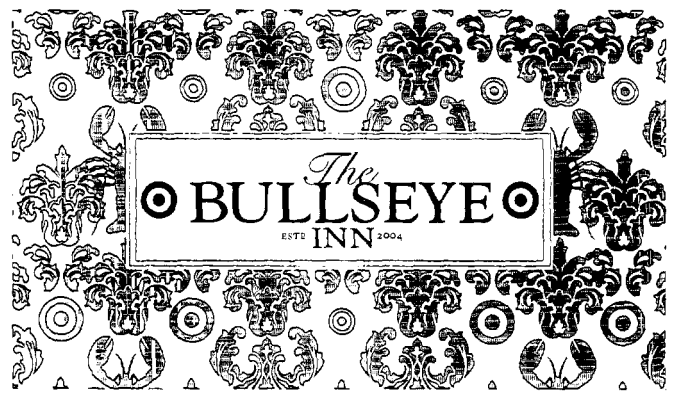
- In May, Target set up shop for a five-week stay in The Hamptons at the Bullseye Inn. The shop offered a complete assortment of merchandise for summer fun and entertaining, and the Bridgehampton Historical Society benefited from our generous donation.
- Last summer, our "Deliver the Shiver" trucks — filled with hundreds of air conditioners — cruised New York City for three sweltering days. Air conditioners were sold on the spot and wheeled home by guests on a cool, Target-branded cart.
- In October, a pop-up store in Times Square offered an exclusive line of pink items in honor of Breast Cancer Awareness Month with all of the profits donated to the Breast Cancer Research Foundation.
- And in November, we offered wake-up calls to nearly 300,000 guests for our two-day after-Thanksgiving sale. Guests registered at Target.com to have their favorite voice, including Heidi Klum, Ice-T, Darth Vader or Heartbreaker, wake them up.

For 2005, we have designed a new creative platform to share real-life stories about people who are benefiting from our involvement in their local communities. Our marketing campaign will utilize a storytelling approach that reaches across all categories of giving and connects with our guests on a personal level.

Innovation is Part of our Culture

In order to stay ahead of the competition and continue to meet our guests' increasing expectations for speed, in-stock reliability and merchandise differentiation, Target continues to pioneer new ideas and new solutions in technology and logistics. For example,

- To reduce merchandise lead times and increase production flexibility, Target is developing an infrastructure that allows us to quickly adapt to emerging trends, economic or political developments throughout the world, and global shifts in production capability. By integrating our merchandise team, our product design and development network, our global sourcing organization and our logistics operations, we are able to deliver the latest fashions to Target stores in record time.



The Bullseye Inn Offering a one-stop resource for all things summer, including creations from design partners Rachel Ashwell, Sean Conway and David Kirk.

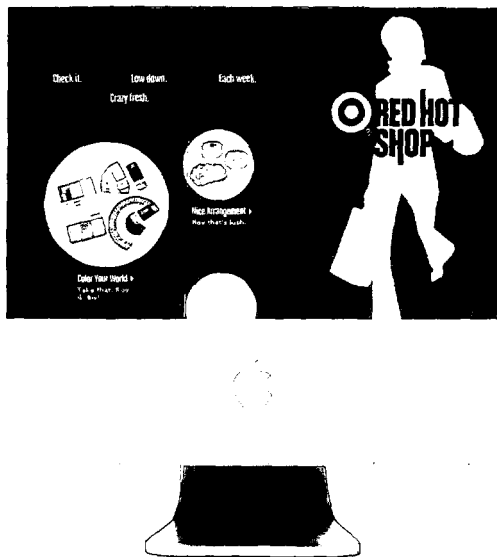
- Target has introduced a new technology tool to help our stores set merchandise presentations in accordance with guidelines from headquarters. This wireless, hand-held device allows our in-store teams to view instructions and images of the merchandise presentation, while standing directly in front of the shelves being set. This capability not only increases the accuracy and consistency of our execution throughout Target, it makes it easier to customize presentations in certain markets to reflect local guest preferences.
- To improve inventory planning and in-stock levels of advertised merchandise, Target has refined the process for expediting replenishment of items that are featured in our weekly circular. The benefits of this initiative include increased guest satisfaction, as guests are able to find advertised items on the shelves when they want them, and better sales and financial results for the company.

Power of One

With the sale of Mervyn's and Marshall Field's and our clear vision for Target Stores, we have a renewed opportunity to foster collaboration within Target and further leverage our corporation's resources to achieve increased efficiency and profitability.

During 2004, this Power of One effort focused on initiatives that optimized total results, balancing increased expense or investment in one area of the company against the potential for greater speed, productivity and profit overall. For example:

- We continued to convert indirect imports to direct imports during 2004, which helped to remove sourcing inefficiencies and to drive higher merchandise margins and shorter product lead-times. While this multi-year effort increases our costs as we develop product design expertise and invest in supply chain infrastructure, it also yields tangible benefits for our guests and has a net positive impact on our business results.



Red Hot Shop One of the most popular destinations on Target.com, featuring well-designed, hip new products for on-line guests seeking the latest trends.

- We continued to create excitement for our guests and drive incremental sales by capturing meaningful synergies in merchandising, product sourcing and marketing for our stores and Target.com. For example, we introduced the Red Hot Shop on Target.com which offers new "hot" products to our on-line guests in as little as 3 days from concept to sale. Furthermore, we used this merchandising speed and flexibility to identify important emerging trends and then applied this knowledge to our in-store assortments. We also began offering line extensions and expanded assortments at Target.com based on sales of selected merchandise within our stores. And finally, we developed a direct mail program of customized promotional offers called Target Mail.
- Target has also adopted Six Sigma, a disciplined data-driven methodology for measuring performance and improving processes. During 2004, we utilized this approach to drive sales, generate cost savings, increase productivity and improve guest satisfaction. Reflecting our success to-date, we are committed to gaining further efficiencies and improvements in our processes and continue to integrate our Six Sigma approach across the company.

Our commitment to the Power of One concept has been an important contributor to Target's profitable growth in recent years and we view it as a key component of our overall strategy and continuing success. We believe that our dedication to working together, maintaining a common vision, and harnessing the skills and resources within each area of the company will help us deliver superior results for our guests, our team, our shareholders and our communities.

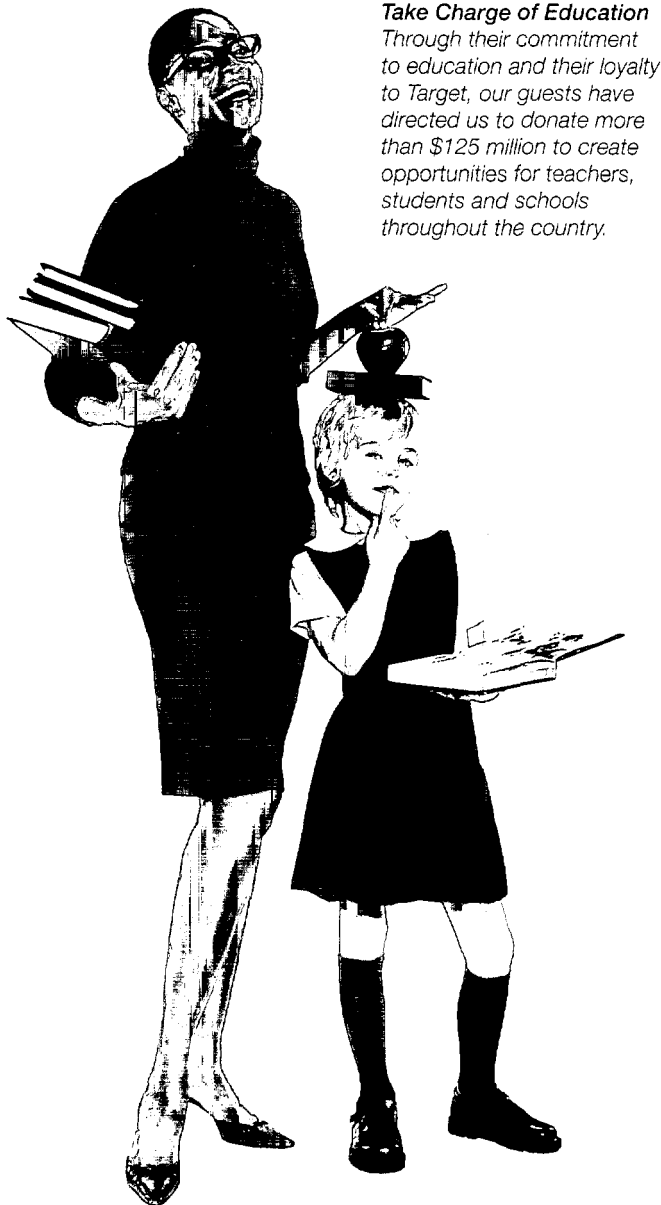
Making a Difference

One important example of our commitment to a common goal is our long-standing practice of giving back to the communities we serve. Target gives more than two million dollars each week in support of education, the arts, social services and other vital community partnerships that strengthen families and build healthy, solid communities. In addition, we help our community partners by volunteering our time, experience and corporate knowledge. For example, we're lending our marketing savvy to promote visibility and accessibility to the arts by sponsoring programs and events at museums, such as the National Gallery of Art in Washington D.C. and the Museum of Modern Art in New York. We're assisting the Red Cross in building year-round safety and preparedness planning programs and providing logistical support for disaster relief efforts. We're supplying marketing and construction resources to the Tiger Woods Learning Center and offering our assets protection expertise to community programs that reduce and prevent crime. We also remain committed to the success of our signature programs including:

- Take Charge of Education (TCOE), our school fundraising initiative, through which we have contributed more than \$125 million to over 110,000 schools nationwide.
- Start Something, a partnership between Target and the Tiger Woods Foundation, which is designed to promote character development opportunities for kids and which has enrolled nearly 2.5 million children to-date, and
- Target House, which is funded by Target and vendor and celebrity contributions, and which provides a home-away-from-home for families of children undergoing treatment at St. Jude Children's Research Hospital. This unique facility offers the privacy of family apartments as well as the camaraderie and comfort of interacting with other Target House families in common areas.

The Strength of Many. The Power of One.

Target is also dedicated to providing an inclusive and respectful workplace for each of our team members and a welcoming shopping environment for each of our guests. We work hard to attract, retain and reward talented, high-performing team members by embracing their unique capabilities and perspectives. We strive to delight *all* of our guests with merchandise offerings and marketing campaigns that resonate with their individual needs and aspirations. And, we create opportunities for vendors through our Minority and Women Business Development program which was launched in 1998. Each year, Target contracts with more than 3800 of these businesses to purchase a variety of services that include general construction and technology support. We believe these partnerships, combined with our diverse team member and guest populations, strengthen our company and position us for continued growth and superior performance in the future.



Take Charge of Education
Through their commitment to education and their loyalty to Target, our guests have directed us to donate more than \$125 million to create opportunities for teachers, students and schools throughout the country.

A Broader Perspective

To underscore our commitment to be a positive influence in our communities, and to hold ourselves accountable as we pursue new initiatives, we recently published our first Corporate Responsibility Report. This report, which can be found on our website (www.target.com, "investors"), provides a description of our current social, economic and environmental policies and practices. While our record of corporate responsibility is strong, we recognize that there is always more we can do. As a result, we continue to challenge ourselves to develop new ideas and pursue new opportunities to be an even more responsible corporate citizen.

One Vision. One Brand.

Our strategy at Target is unwavering and our direction is clear. We are committed to:

- Consistently delighting our guests,
- Creating a workplace that is preferred by our team,
- Generating profitable growth for our shareholders over time, and
- Investing in programs that strengthen our communities.

For decades, this vision, combined with disciplined management and effective corporate governance, has guided our company, contributed to the strength and consistency of our brand and produced an outstanding record of performance.

As we look to the future, we believe that we continue to have ample opportunities for profitable expansion within the continental United States, and we remain focused on leveraging the innovation and resources within our company that allow us to stay relevant to our guests. We are optimistic that we will preserve and enhance the power inherent in our brand and we are confident in our ability to sustain our competitive advantage for many years to come. ☉



Diversity We respect and value the individuality of all team members and guests because we know this strengthens our company and the communities we serve.



Start Something Children, like Ernest, benefit from participation in this program. He is now attending school more regularly, working to stop violence in his neighborhood and believing in himself.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY – CONTINUING OPERATIONS

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Financial Results: (in millions)						
Sales	\$45,682	\$40,928	\$36,519	\$32,602	\$29,462	\$26,296
Net credit revenues	1,157	1,097	891	419	278	233
Total revenues	46,839	42,025	37,410	33,021	29,740	26,529
Cost of sales	31,445	28,389	25,498	23,030	20,870	18,576
Selling, general and administrative expense	9,797	8,657	7,505	6,612	6,025	5,424
Credit expense	737	722	629	313	185	155
Depreciation and amortization	1,259	1,098	967	820	676	583
Earnings before interest expense and income taxes (EBIT)	3,601	3,159	2,811	2,246	1,984	1,791
Net interest expense	570	556	584	470	422	455
Earnings before income taxes	3,031	2,603	2,227	1,776	1,562	1,336
Provision for income taxes	1,146	984	851	675	600	518
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 1,885	\$ 1,619	\$ 1,376	\$ 1,101	\$ 962	\$ 818
Per Share:						
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.06	\$ 0.93
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.07	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.06	\$ 0.88
Cash dividends declared	\$ 0.310	\$ 0.270	\$ 0.240	\$ 0.225	\$ 0.215	\$ 0.200
Financial Position: (in millions)						
Total assets	\$32,293	\$27,390	\$24,506	\$19,808	\$15,349	\$12,970
Capital expenditures	\$ 3,068	\$ 2,738	\$ 3,040	\$ 3,002	\$ 2,319	\$ 1,733
Long-term debt	\$ 9,034	\$10,155	\$10,119	\$ 8,055	\$ 5,598	\$ 4,483
Net debt*	\$ 7,806	\$10,774	\$10,733	\$ 8,873	\$ 6,453	\$ 4,979
Shareholders' investment	\$13,029	\$11,132	\$ 9,497	\$ 7,896	\$ 6,548	\$ 5,871
Financial Ratios:						
Revenues per square foot**	\$ 294	\$ 287	\$ 281	\$ 277	\$ 276	\$ 269
Comparable store sales growth	5.3%	4.4%	2.2%	4.1%	3.4%	6.7%
Gross margin rate (% of sales)	31.2%	30.6%	30.2%	29.4%	29.2%	29.4%
SG&A rate (% of sales)	21.4%	21.2%	20.5%	20.3%	20.5%	20.6%
EBIT margin (% of revenue)	7.7%	7.5%	7.5%	6.8%	6.7%	6.8%
Other:						
Common shares outstanding (in millions)	890.6	911.8	909.8	905.2	897.8	911.7
Retail square feet (in thousands)	165,015	152,563	140,294	125,359	113,060	103,369
Square footage growth	8.2%	8.8%	11.9%	10.9%	9.4%	8.9%
Number of stores						
General merchandise	1,172	1,107	1,053	991	947	896
SuperTarget	136	118	94	62	30	16
Total	1,308	1,225	1,147	1,053	977	912
Number of distribution centers	25	22	16	14	12	11

* Including current portion and notes payable, net of marketable securities of \$1,732, \$244, \$357 and \$84, respectively. There were no marketable securities in 2000 and 1999.

** Thirteen-month average retail square feet.

Executive Summary

Target Corporation operates large-format general merchandise discount stores in the United States and a much smaller, rapidly growing on-line business. We drive incremental merchandise sales and profitability through increases in our comparable-store sales and through contributions from new stores. Additionally, our credit card operations represent an integral component of our retail business. We focus on delighting our guests by offering both everyday essentials and fashionable, differentiated merchandise at exceptional prices. Our ability to deliver a shopping experience that is preferred by our guests is supported by our strong supply chain and technology network, a devotion to innovation which is ingrained in our organization and culture, and our disciplined approach to managing our current business and investing in future growth. Although our industry is highly competitive and subject to macro-economic conditions, we believe we are well-positioned to deliver continued profitable market share growth for many years to come.

In 2004, we completed the disposition of two segments of our business, Marshall Field's and Mervyn's, and recorded a total gain on the sale of \$1,999 million (\$1.36 per share). As a result, our current and prior year financial statements have been restated to reflect the results of these businesses as discontinued operations. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 29. Also during 2004, we elected to adopt the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment" (SFAS No. 123R) under the modified retrospective transition method. All prior period financial statements have been restated to recognize compensation cost in the amounts previously reported in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation."

Management's Discussion and Analysis is based on our Consolidated Financial Statements as shown on pages 24-27.

Analysis of Continuing Operations

Revenues and Comparable-store Sales

Sales include merchandise sales, net of expected returns, from our stores and our on-line business. Total revenues include sales and net credit card revenues. Net credit card revenues represent income derived from finance charges, late fees and other revenues from use of our Target Visa and proprietary Target Card. Comparable-store sales are sales from stores open longer than one year, including stores that were moved to a new location or remodeled as a general merchandise store. General merchandise stores that are converted to a SuperTarget store format are removed from the comparable-store sales calculation until they are open longer than one year. Sales from our on-line business are not included in comparable store sales.

Factors Affecting Revenue Growth

	2004	2003	2002
Sales growth	11.6%	12.1%	12.0%
Net credit card revenue growth	5.5%	23.2%	112.6%
Total revenue growth	11.5%	12.3%	13.3%
Estimated impact of deflation on sales	(1.4%)	(4.2%)	(3.8%)

The revenue increases in both 2004 and 2003 were driven by new store expansion, growth in comparable-store sales and increases in net credit revenues. In 2005, we expect these same factors to contribute to a low double digit percentage increase in revenues. Inflation/deflation is not expected to have a significant effect on sales growth.

Gross Margin Rate

Gross margin rate represents gross margin (sales less cost of sales) as a percent of sales. Cost of sales primarily include purchases, mark-downs, shortage, and other costs associated with our merchandise. These costs are partially offset by various forms of consideration earned from our vendors, which we refer to as "vendor income." Refer to the Critical Accounting Estimates section on page 21 for further discussion of retail inventory accounting and vendor income.

In 2004, our consolidated gross margin rate increased 0.6 percentage points to a rate of 31.2 percent primarily due to an increase in markup. We have continued to lower our product costs through strategic sourcing initiatives such as increasing our direct import penetration.

In 2003, our consolidated gross margin rate increased by 0.4 percentage points to a rate of 30.6 percent. The growth was attributable to the adoption of Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 02-16 "Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor." The adoption resulted in a reclassification of a portion of our vendor income from selling, general and administrative expenses to cost of sales and had a slight negative impact on net earnings. See further discussions in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 28.

Consolidated gross margin rate in 2005 is expected to be approximately equal to or slightly greater than 2004.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense Rate

Our selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense rate represents payroll, benefits, advertising, distribution, buying and occupancy, start-up and other expenses as a percentage of sales. SG&A expense excludes depreciation and amortization and expenses associated with our credit card operations, which are reflected separately in our Consolidated Results of Operations. In 2004 and 2003 approximately \$72 million and \$58 million, respectively, of vendor income was recorded as an offset to SG&A expenses as it met the specific, incremental and identifiable criteria of EITF No. 02-16. In 2002, approximately \$195 million of vendor income was recorded as an offset to SG&A expenses. This vendor income primarily represented advertising reimbursements.

In 2004, our consolidated SG&A expense rate increased to 21.4 percent compared to 21.2 percent in 2003. Approximately half of the year-over-year increase was attributable to a change in the method of accounting for leases. See further discussions in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 32. The primary driver of the remaining increase was higher workers' compensation costs.

In 2003, our consolidated SG&A expense rate rose to 21.2 percent compared to 20.5 percent in 2002 primarily due to the reclassification of vendor income.

In 2005, we expect our SG&A expense rate to be equal to or increase slightly from 2004, reflecting our belief that certain expenses, such as health care costs, will increase at a faster pace than sales.

Depreciation and Amortization

In 2004, depreciation and amortization increased 14.6 percent to \$1,259 million compared to 2003. Depreciation and amortization expense grew faster than sales partially due to accelerated depreciation on existing stores that were planned to be closed, or torn down and rebuilt. In 2003, depreciation and amortization increased 13.6 percent to \$1,098 million compared to 2002 due to new store growth. In 2005, we expect depreciation and amortization to increase in line with our sales growth.

Credit Card Contribution

We offer credit to qualified guests through our branded credit cards: the Target Visa and proprietary Target Card. Our credit card products strategically support earnings growth by driving sales at our stores and through the continued growth of our credit card contribution.

Our credit card revenues are primarily derived from finance charges, late fees and other revenues. Also, third-party merchant fees are paid to us by merchants who have accepted the Target Visa credit card. In 2004 and 2003, our net credit card revenues increased 5.5 percent and 23.2 percent, respectively, due to continued growth in the Target Visa portfolio.

Credit card expenses include a bad debt provision as well as operations and marketing expenses supporting our credit card portfolio. In 2004, our bad debt provision decreased \$25 million to \$451 million, primarily due to improved quality of the portfolio. In 2003, our bad debt provision increased \$85 million to \$476 million, primarily due to the substantial growth of the Target Visa portfolio. In 2004, 2003 and 2002, the allowance for doubtful accounts as a percent of year-end receivables was 7.1 percent, 7.1 percent and 7.0 percent, respectively.

In 2004, operations and marketing expense increased to \$286 million from \$246 million in 2003 and \$238 million in 2002, primarily due to the growth of the Target Visa portfolio.

We expect our 2005 credit card operations to grow at a rate similar to our growth rate in 2004. Our pre-tax credit card contribution as a percent of total average receivables is expected to continue to be in line with recent performance. The impact of the change to our revenue related to a prime-based floating rate instead of a fixed rate, as discussed on pages 19 and 21, will be determined by future changes in the prime rate.

Credit Card Contribution

(millions)	2004	2003	2002
Revenues:			
Finance charges, late fees and other revenues	\$1,059	\$1,015	\$ 821
Merchant fees			
Intracompany	65	49	49
Third-party	98	82	70
Total revenues	1,222	1,146	940
Expenses:			
Bad debt provision	451	476	391
Operations and marketing	286	246	238
Total expenses	737	722	629
Pre-tax credit card contribution	\$ 485	\$ 424	\$ 311
As a percent of average receivables	9.8%	9.1%	8.8%

Receivables

(millions, before allowance)	2004	2003	2002
Year-end receivables	\$5,456	\$4,973	\$4,601
Average receivables	\$4,927	\$4,661	\$3,515

Past Due

Accounts with three or more payments past due as a percent of year-end receivables:	3.5%	4.2%	4.0%
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Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

(millions)	2004	2003	2002
Allowance at beginning of year	\$ 352	\$ 320	\$ 180
Bad debt provision	451	476	391
Net write-offs	(416)	(444)	(251)
Allowance at end of year	\$ 387	\$ 352	\$ 320
As a percent of year-end receivables	7.1%	7.1%	7.0%

Other Credit Card Contribution Information

	2004	2003	2002
Total revenues as a percent of average receivables:	24.8%	24.6%	26.7%
Net write-offs as a percent of average receivables:	8.4%	9.5%	7.1%

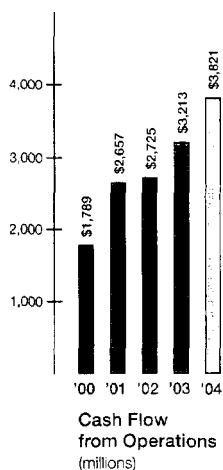
Net Interest Expense

In 2004, net interest expense was \$570 million, \$14 million higher than 2003. This increase was due to a \$74 million higher loss on debt called or repurchased and a higher average portfolio interest rate resulting from the unfavorable mix effect of higher balances of short-term investments and higher market rates. This increase was partially offset by significantly lower average debt, net of investments, due to cash received from the dispositions of Marshall Field's and Mervyn's. The average portfolio interest rate was 5.5 percent in 2004 and 4.9 percent in 2003. The \$542 million of debt called or repurchased during 2004 resulted in a loss of \$89 million (approximately \$.06 per share) and had an average interest rate of 7.0 percent and an average remaining life of 24 years.

In 2003, net interest expense was \$556 million, \$28 million lower than 2002. The decrease was due to a lower average portfolio interest rate and a smaller loss on debt called or repurchased, partially offset by higher average debt outstanding. The average portfolio interest rate in 2003 was 4.9 percent compared with 5.6 percent in 2002. The \$297 million of debt called or repurchased during 2003 resulted in a loss of \$15 million (approximately \$.01 per share) and had an average interest rate of 7.8 percent and an average remaining life of 20 years.

Excluding any effect of future debt repurchases, we expect net interest expense in 2005 to be lower than 2004 due to lower loss on debt repurchase and lower average net debt balances in the first half of the year. Additionally, the majority of our credit card receivables will be assessed finance charges at a prime-based floating rate instead of a fixed rate in 2005. In order to protect our credit card economics in light of future changes in the prime rate, we plan to maintain a sufficient level of floating-rate debt to achieve parallel changes in our finance charge revenue and interest expense.

Analysis of Financial Condition



Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our financial condition remains strong. In assessing our financial condition, we consider factors such as cash flows provided or used by operations, capital expenditures and debt service obligations. Cash flow provided by operations increased to \$3,821 million in 2004 from \$3,213 million in 2003, primarily due to higher net income. During 2004, cash provided from the divestiture of Marshall Field's and Mervyn's (before consideration of associated taxes) was \$4,881 million.

Our year-end receivables (before allowance) increased 9.7 percent, or \$483 million, to \$5,456 million. The growth in year-end receivables was driven by growth in issuance and usage of the Target Visa credit card during 2004. Average receivables in 2004 increased 5.7 percent.

Year-end inventory levels increased \$853 million, or 18.8 percent. The increase in inventory was a result of additional square footage and same store sales growth, as well as the refinement of our measurement of the point in our supply chain at which effective ownership of direct imports occurs. This growth was primarily funded by an \$823 million increase in accounts payable over the same period.

In June 2004, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of \$3 billion of our common stock which we expect to complete over two to three years. This authorization replaced our previous repurchase programs that were authorized by our Board of Directors in January 1999 and March 2000. During 2004, we repurchased 29 million shares at a total cost of \$1,290 million (\$44.68 per share).

Our financing strategy is to ensure liquidity and access to capital markets, to manage our net exposure to floating rates and to maintain a balanced spectrum of debt maturities. Within these parameters, we seek to minimize our cost of borrowing.

Management believes that cash flows from operations, together with current levels of cash equivalents, proceeds from long-term financing activities and issuance of short-term debt will be sufficient to fund capital expenditures, share repurchases, growth in receivables, maturities of long-term debt, and other cash requirements, including seasonal buildup in inventories.

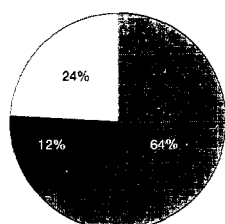
A key to our liquidity and access to capital markets is maintaining strong investment-grade debt ratings.

Credit Ratings

	Moody's	Standard and Poor's	Fitch
Long-term debt	A2	A+	A+
Commercial paper	P-1	A-1	F1
Securitized receivables	Aaa	AAA	n/a

Further liquidity is provided by \$1,600 million of committed lines of credit obtained through a group of 25 banks. Of these credit lines, an \$800 million credit facility expires in June 2005 and includes a one-year term-out option to June 2006. The remaining \$800 million credit facility expires in June 2008. There were no balances outstanding at any time during 2004 or 2003 under these agreements. These committed credit lines, as well as most of our long-term debt obligations, contain certain financial covenants. We are, and expect to remain, in compliance within these covenants. No material debt instrument contains provisions requiring acceleration of payment upon a debt rating downgrade.

Interest coverage ratio represents the ratio of pre-tax earnings before fixed charges (interest expense and the interest portion of rent expense) to fixed charges. Our interest coverage ratio calculated under generally accepted accounting principles was 5.4x, 5.1x and 4.3x in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. These ratios are adversely affected by the losses from discretionary debt repurchase transactions and they exclude the historical income from discontinued operations. Management believes that adjustments for these two issues are necessary to make the coverage ratio a more useful and consistent indicator of creditworthiness.



Capital Expenditures
 ○ New Stores
 ● Remodels and Expansions
 ○ Information Technology, Distribution and Other

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures were \$3,068 million in 2004, compared with \$2,738 million in 2003 and \$3,040 million in 2002. Our higher spending level in 2004 is primarily due to the increase in new store expansion, our remodel program and more land purchases in lieu of leases. Net property and equipment increased \$1,707 million in 2004, compared with an increase of \$1,612 million in 2003. Over the past five years, Target's net retail square footage has grown at a

compound annual rate of 9.8 percent.

Approximately 76 percent and 78 percent of total capital expenditures in 2004 and 2003, respectively, were for new stores, expansions and remodels. Other capital investments were for information system hardware and software, distribution capacity and other infrastructure to support store growth.

Number of Stores

	January 29, 2005	Opened	Closed*	January 31, 2004
Target General Merchandise Stores	1,172	80	15	1,107
SuperTarget Stores	136	18	—	118
Total	1,308	98	15	1,225

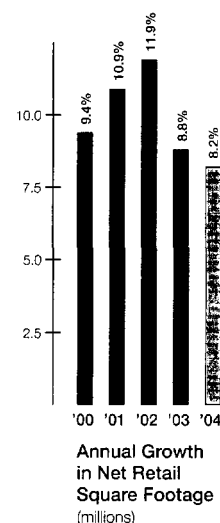
Retail Square Feet

(thousands)	January 29, 2005	Opened	Closed*	January 31, 2004
Target General Merchandise Stores	140,953	10,950	1,635	131,638
SuperTarget Stores	24,062	3,137	—	20,925
Total	165,015	14,087	1,635	152,563

* Typically relates to stores that have been relocated to a new store in the same trade area.

At year-end 2004, we owned 1,071 stores, leased 86 stores and operated 151 "combined" stores for a total of 1,308 locations. Stores within the "combined" category are primarily owned buildings on leased land.

In 2005, we expect to invest \$3,200 million to \$3,400 million, mostly in new store square footage, as well as the distribution infrastructure and systems to support this growth. Our estimated 2005 store opening program reflects net square footage growth of approximately 8 percent, reflecting 105 to 110 new stores partially offset by closings and relocations. In addition, we expect to substantially remodel approximately 75 stores, some of which will also be expanded.



Commitments and Contingencies

At January 29, 2005, our debt, lease and royalty contractual obligations were as follows:

Contractual Obligations

(millions)	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	After 5 Years
Long-term debt*	\$ 9,402	\$ 501	\$2,072	\$2,202	\$4,627
Interest payments**	4,580	532	943	711	2,394
Capital lease obligations	189	12	25	25	127
Operating leases***	3,049	146	279	219	2,405
Merchandise royalties	102	49	49	4	—
Contractual cash obligations	\$17,322	\$1,240	\$3,368	\$3,161	\$9,553

* Required principal payments only. Excludes SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," fair market value adjustments recorded in long-term debt.

** Includes payments on \$750 million of floating-rate long-term debt secured by credit card receivables which matures in 2007. These payments are calculated assuming rates of 3.25 percent, 3.75 percent and 4.25 percent, for 2005, 2006, and 2007, respectively. Excludes payments received or made relating to interest rate swaps discussed on page 32.

*** Total contractual lease payments include certain options to extend the lease term, in the amount of \$1,415 million, that are expected to be exercised because the investment in leasehold improvements is significant.

Commitments for the purchase, construction, lease or remodeling of real estate, facilities and equipment were approximately \$544 million at year-end 2004.

Throughout the year, we enter into various commitments to purchase inventory. In addition to the accounts payable reflected in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position on page 25, we had commitments with various vendors for the purchase of inventory as of January 29, 2005. The previous table excludes these commitments because they are cancelable by their terms.

Market Risk

Our exposure to market risk results primarily from changes in interest rates on our debt obligations, as well as the effect of market returns on our non-qualified defined contribution and qualified defined benefit pension plans. We hold derivative instruments primarily to manage our exposure to these risks, and all derivative instruments are matched against specific debt obligations or other liabilities. There have been no material changes in the primary risk exposures or management of the risks since the prior year. See further discussions in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on pages 31-36.

The annualized effect of a one percentage point increase in floating interest rates on our interest rate swap agreements and other floating-rate debt obligations, net of floating-rate cash equivalents, at January 29, 2005 would be to increase interest expense by approximately \$19 million. The annualized effect of a one percentage point change in equity market returns on our non-qualified defined contribution plans (inclusive of the effect of derivative instruments used to hedge or manage these exposures) would not be significant. The annualized effect of a one percentage point decrease in the return on pension plan assets would be to decrease plan assets by \$17 million. The resulting impact on net pension expense would be determined consistent with the provisions of SFAS No. 87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions." In 2005, the majority of our credit card receivables will be assessed finance charges at a prime-based floating rate instead of a fixed rate. The impact of this change to our revenue will be determined by future changes in the prime rate. In order to protect our credit card economics in light of future changes in the prime rate, we plan to maintain a sufficient level of floating-rate debt to achieve parallel changes in our finance charge revenue and interest expense.

Analysis of Discontinued Operations

In 2004, revenues and earnings from discontinued operations were lower than prior years due to only a partial year of results, which excluded the holiday season.

The financial results included in discontinued operations were as follows:

(millions)	January 29, 2005	January 31, 2004	February 1, 2003
Revenue	\$3,095	\$6,138	\$6,507
Earnings from discontinued operations before income taxes	121	306	399
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of \$46, \$116 and \$152 tax, respectively	75	190	247
Gain on sale of discontinued operations, net of \$761 tax	1,238	—	—
Total income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$1,313	\$ 190	\$ 247

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our analysis of operations and financial condition is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period and the related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. In the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, we describe our significant accounting policies used in preparation of the consolidated financial statements. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on historical experience and on other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The following items in our consolidated financial statements require significant estimation or judgment:

Inventory and cost of sales We account for substantially all of our inventory and the related cost of sales under the retail inventory method. Under the retail inventory method, inventory is stated at cost, which is determined by applying a cost-to-retail ratio to each merchandise grouping's ending retail value. Since this inventory value is adjusted regularly to reflect market conditions, our inventory methodology reflects the lower of cost or market. We reduce inventory for estimated losses related to shortage and markdowns. Shortage is based upon historical losses verified by prior physical inventory counts. Markdowns designated for clearance activity are recorded when the salability of the merchandise has diminished. Inventory is at risk of obsolescence if economic conditions change, such as shifting consumer demand, changing consumer credit markets, or increasing competition. These risks are mitigated because substantially all of our inventory sells in less than six months. Inventory is described in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 30.

Vendor income receivable Cost of sales is partially offset by various forms of consideration earned from our vendors. We receive income for a variety of vendor-sponsored programs such as volume rebates, markdown allowances, promotions and advertising, and for our compliance programs. We establish a receivable for the vendor income that is earned but not yet received from our vendors. This receivable is based on provisions of the programs in place, and is computed by estimating the point at which we've completed our performance under the agreement and the amount is earned. Due to the complexity and diversity of the individual agreements with vendors, we perform detailed analyses and review historical trends to determine an appropriate level of the receivable in aggregate. See further discussions in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 28.

Allowance for doubtful accounts When receivables are recorded, we recognize an allowance for doubtful accounts in an amount equal to anticipated future write-offs. This allowance includes provisions for uncollectible finance charges and other credit fees. We estimate future write-offs based on delinquencies, risk scores, aging trends, industry risk trends and our historical experience. Management believes that the allowance for doubtful accounts is adequate to cover anticipated losses in our credit card accounts receivable under current conditions; however, significant deterioration in any of the factors mentioned above or in general economic conditions could materially change these expectations. Net accounts receivable and its related allowance are described in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 30.

Analysis of assets for impairment We review assets at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows, which is usually at the store level. The carrying amount of store assets is compared to the expected undiscounted future cash flows to be generated by those assets over the estimated remaining useful life of the store. No impairments were recorded in 2004 or 2003 as a result of the tests performed.

We evaluate goodwill for impairment on an annual basis or more often if an event occurs or circumstances change that indicate impairment might exist. Goodwill is evaluated for impairment through the comparison of fair value of the related reporting unit to its carrying value. No impairments were recorded in 2004, 2003 and 2002 as a result of the tests performed. See further discussions in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on pages 30-31.

Pension and postretirement health care accounting We fund and maintain a qualified defined-benefit pension plan and maintain certain related non-qualified plans as well. Our pension costs are determined based on actuarial calculations using key assumptions including our expected long-term rate of return on qualified plan assets, the discount rate and our estimate of future compensation increases. We also maintain a postretirement health care plan for certain retired employees. Postretirement health care costs are calculated based on actuarial calculations using key assumptions, including the discount rate and health care cost trend rates. Pension and postretirement health care benefits are further described in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on pages 35-36.

Insurance/self-insurance We retain a portion of the risk related to certain general liability, workers' compensation, property loss and employee medical and dental claims. Liabilities associated with these losses include estimates of both claims filed and claims incurred but not yet reported. We estimate our ultimate cost based upon analysis of historical data and actuarial estimates. General liability and workers' compensation liabilities are recorded at our estimate of their net present value; other liabilities are not discounted. We believe the amounts accrued are adequate, although our ultimate loss may differ from the amounts provided. We maintain stop-loss coverage to limit the exposure related to certain risks.

Income taxes—We pay income taxes based on the tax statutes, regulations and case law of the various jurisdictions in which we operate. Our effective income tax rate from continuing operations was 37.8 percent, 37.8 percent and 38.2 percent in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The income tax provision includes estimates for certain unresolved matters in dispute with state and federal tax authorities. Management believes the resolution of such disputes will not have a material impact on our financial statements. Our effective income tax rate in 2005 is expected to be approximately 37.5 to 38.1 percent. Income taxes are further described in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 33.

New Accounting Pronouncements

2005 Adoptions

SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs, an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4" was issued in November 2004 and is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005 with early adoption permitted. SFAS No. 151 clarifies that abnormal amounts of idle facilities expense, freight, handling costs and spoilage are to be recognized as current period charges and provides guidance on the allocation of overhead. We do not expect this statement to have an impact on our net earnings, cash flows or financial position upon adoption.

SFAS No. 153, "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets – An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29," was issued in December 2004 and is effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005 with earlier application permitted. SFAS No. 153 addresses the measurement of exchanges of nonmonetary assets. We do not expect this statement to have an impact on our net earnings, cash flows or financial position upon adoption.

2004 Adoptions

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51" (FIN No. 46) was issued in January 2003 and was effective the first reporting period that ended after March 15, 2004. FIN No. 46 requires the consolidation of entities in which an enterprise absorbs a majority of the entity's expected losses, receives a majority of the entity's expected residual returns, or both, as a result of ownership, contractual or other financial interest in the entity. The adoption of FIN No. 46 did not have a material impact on our net earnings, cash flows or financial position.

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvements and Modernization Act of 2003 (The Act) was signed into law in December 2003. The Act introduces a prescription drug benefit under Medicare (Medicare Part D), as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care benefit plans that provide a prescription drug benefit that is at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. In May 2004, the FASB issued Staff Position (FSP) No. 106-2, "Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003." This FSP is effective for interim or annual periods beginning after June 15, 2004. Final regulations that would define actuarial equivalency have not yet been issued. However, we have made a preliminary determination that our plans will be actuarially equivalent. As a result, we recorded a reduction in our accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation of \$7 million in the third quarter of 2004. In addition, the expense amounts shown in the Pension and Postretirement Health Care Benefits Note reflect a \$1 million reduction due to the amortization of the actuarial gain and reduction in interest cost due to the effects of the Act.

The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (The Act) was signed into law in October 2004. The Act introduces a tax deduction for qualified production activities and a special one-time dividend received deduction for repatriation of certain foreign earnings to a U.S. taxpayer. In December 2004, the FASB issued Staff Position (FSP) No. 109-1, "Application of FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, to the Tax Deduction on Qualified Production Activities Provided by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004" and FSP No. 109-2, "Accounting and Disclosure Guidance for the Foreign Earnings Repatriation Provision within the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004," both were effective upon issuance. The adoption of FSP No. 109-1 and FSP No. 109-2 did not have a material impact on our net earnings, cash flows, financial position or effective tax rate.

SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment" was issued in December 2004 and eliminates accounting for share-based compensation transactions using the intrinsic value method prescribed in APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and requires instead that such transactions be accounted for using a fair-value-based method. We have elected to adopt the provisions of SFAS No. 123R in 2004 under the modified retrospective transition method. All prior period financial statements have been restated to recognize compensation cost in the amounts previously reported in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation."

Forward-looking Statements

This Annual Report, including the preceding Management's Discussion and Analysis, contains forward-looking statements regarding our performance, liquidity and the adequacy of our capital resources. Those statements are based on our current assumptions and expectations and are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. We caution that the forward-looking statements are qualified by the risks and challenges posed by increased competition (including the effects of competitor liquidation activities), shifting consumer demand, changing consumer credit markets, changing health care costs, changing capital markets and general economic conditions, hiring and retaining effective team members, sourcing merchandise from domestic and international vendors, investing in new business strategies, achieving our growth objectives, the outbreak of war and other significant national and international events, and other risks and uncertainties. As a result, while we believe that there is a reasonable basis for the forward-looking statements, you should not place undue reliance on those statements. You are encouraged to review Exhibit (99)C attached to our Form 10-K Report for the year-ended January 29, 2005, which contains additional important factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(millions, except per share data)	2004	2003	2002
Sales	\$45,682	\$40,928	\$36,519
Net credit card revenues	1,157	1,097	891
Total revenues	46,839	42,025	37,410
Cost of sales	31,445	28,389	25,498
Selling, general and administrative expense	9,797	8,657	7,505
Credit card expense	737	722	629
Depreciation and amortization	1,259	1,098	967
Earnings from continuing operations before interest expense and income taxes	3,601	3,159	2,811
Net interest expense	570	556	584
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	3,031	2,603	2,227
Provision for income taxes	1,146	984	851
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 1,885	\$ 1,619	\$ 1,376
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of \$46, \$116 and \$152 tax	\$ 75	\$ 190	\$ 247
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations, net of \$761 tax	\$ 1,238	\$ —	\$ —
Net earnings	\$ 3,198	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,623
Basic earnings per share			
Continuing operations	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.52
Discontinued operations	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.27
Gain from discontinued operations	\$ 1.37	\$ —	\$ —
Basic earnings per share	\$ 3.54	\$ 1.99	\$ 1.79
Diluted earnings per share			
Continuing operations	\$ 2.07	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.51
Discontinued operations	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.27
Gain from discontinued operations	\$ 1.36	\$ —	\$ —
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 3.51	\$ 1.97	\$ 1.78
Weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	903.8	911.0	908.0
Diluted	912.1	919.2	914.3

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements throughout pages 28-37.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(millions)	January 29, 2005	January 31, 2004
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,245	\$ 708
Accounts receivable, net	5,069	4,621
Inventory	5,384	4,531
Other current assets	1,224	1,000
Current assets of discontinued operations	—	2,092
Total current assets	13,922	12,952
Property and equipment		
Land	3,804	3,312
Buildings and improvements	12,518	11,022
Fixtures and equipment	4,988	4,577
Construction-in-progress	962	969
Accumulated depreciation	(5,412)	(4,727)
Property and equipment, net	16,860	15,153
Other non-current assets	1,511	1,377
Non-current assets of discontinued operations	—	1,934
Total assets	\$32,293	\$31,416
Liabilities and shareholders' investment		
Accounts payable	\$ 5,779	\$ 4,956
Accrued liabilities	1,633	1,288
Income taxes payable	304	382
Current portion of long-term debt and notes payable	504	863
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	—	825
Total current liabilities	8,220	8,314
Long-term debt	9,034	10,155
Deferred income taxes	973	632
Other non-current liabilities	1,037	917
Non-current liabilities of discontinued operations	—	266
Shareholders' investment		
Common stock*	74	76
Additional paid-in-capital	1,810	1,530
Retained earnings	11,148	9,523
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(3)	3
Total shareholders' investment	13,029	11,132
Total liabilities and shareholders' investment	\$32,293	\$31,416

* **Common Stock** Authorized 6,000,000,000 shares, \$.0833 par value; 890,643,966 shares issued and outstanding at January 29, 2005; 911,808,051 shares issued and outstanding at January 31, 2004.

Preferred Stock Authorized 5,000,000 shares, \$.01 par value; no shares were issued or outstanding at January 29, 2005 or January 31, 2004.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements throughout pages 28-37.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(millions)	2004	2003	2002
Operating activities			
Net earnings	\$ 3,198	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,623
Earnings from and gain on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	1,313	190	247
Earnings from continuing operations	1,885	1,619	1,376
Reconciliation to cash flow:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,259	1,098	967
Deferred tax provision	233	208	208
Bad debt provision	451	476	391
Loss on disposal of fixed assets, net	59	41	54
Other non-cash items affecting earnings	133	67	179
Changes in operating accounts providing/(requiring) cash:			
Accounts receivable originated at Target	(209)	(279)	(454)
Inventory	(853)	(579)	(370)
Other current assets	(37)	(196)	13
Other non-current assets	(147)	(166)	(136)
Accounts payable	823	721	545
Accrued liabilities	319	85	3
Income taxes payable	(78)	99	(80)
Other	(17)	19	29
Cash flow provided by operations	3,821	3,213	2,725
Investing activities			
Expenditures for property and equipment	(3,068)	(2,738)	(3,040)
Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets	56	67	32
Change in accounts receivable originated at third parties	(690)	(538)	(1,768)
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	4,881	—	—
Cash flow provided by/(required for) investing activities	1,179	(3,209)	(4,776)
Financing activities			
Decrease in notes payable, net	—	(100)	—
Additions to long-term debt	10	1,200	3,116
Reductions of long-term debt	(1,487)	(1,179)	(1,098)
Dividends paid	(272)	(237)	(218)
Repurchase of stock	(1,290)	(48)	(3)
Stock option exercises	146	36	27
Other	56	(10)	(20)
Cash flow (required for)/provided by financing activities	(2,837)	(338)	1,804
Net cash (required)/provided by discontinued operations	(626)	292	508
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,537	(42)	261
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	708	750	489
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 2,245	\$ 708	\$ 750

Amounts presented herein are on a cash basis and therefore may differ from those shown in other sections of this Annual Report. Consistent with the provisions of SFAS No. 95, "Statement of Cash Flows," cash flows related to accounts receivable are classified as either Provided by Operations or From Investing Activities, depending on their origin.

Cash paid for income taxes was \$1,742 million, \$781 million and \$853 million during 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Cash paid for interest (including interest capitalized) was \$498 million, \$550 million and \$526 million during 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements throughout pages 28-37.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' INVESTMENT

(millions, except footnotes)	Common Stock Shares	Stock Par Value	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
February 2, 2002	905.2	\$75	\$1,193	\$ 6,628	\$ —	\$ 7,896
Consolidated net earnings	—	—	—	1,623	—	1,623
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	4	4
Total comprehensive income						1,627
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(218)	—	(218)
Repurchase of stock	(.5)	—	—	(16)	—	(16)
Issuance of stock for ESOP	3.0	1	105	—	—	106
Stock options and awards	2.1	—	102	—	—	102
February 1, 2003	909.8	76	1,400	8,017	4	9,497
Consolidated net earnings	—	—	—	1,809	—	1,809
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Total comprehensive income						1,808
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(246)	—	(246)
Repurchase of stock	(1.5)	—	—	(57)	—	(57)
Issuance of stock for ESOP	0.6	—	17	—	—	17
Stock options and awards	2.9	—	113	—	—	113
January 31, 2004	911.8	76	1,530	9,523	3	11,132
Consolidated net earnings	—	—	—	3,198	—	3,198
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(6)	(6)
Total comprehensive income						3,192
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(280)	—	(280)
Repurchase of stock	(28.9)	(3)	—	(1,293)	—	(1,296)
Issuance of stock for ESOP	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock options and awards	7.7	1	280	—	—	281
January 29, 2005	890.6	\$74	\$1,810	\$11,148	\$ (3)	\$13,029

Common Stock Authorized 6,000,000,000 shares, \$.0833 par value; 890,643,966 shares issued and outstanding at January 29, 2005; 911,808,051 shares issued and outstanding at January 31, 2004; 909,801,560 shares issued and outstanding at February 1, 2003.

In June of 2004, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of \$3 billion of our common stock. The repurchase of our common stock is expected to be made primarily in open market transactions, subject to market conditions, and is expected to be completed over two to three years. This authorization replaced our previous repurchase programs that were authorized by our Board of Directors in January 1999 and March 2000. In 2004, we repurchased a total of 29 million shares of our common stock at a total cost of approximately \$1,290 million (\$44.68 per share).

Preferred Stock Authorized 5,000,000 shares, \$.01 par value; no shares were issued or outstanding at January 29, 2005, January 31, 2004 or February 1, 2003.

Junior Preferred Stock Rights In 2001, we declared a distribution of preferred share purchase rights. Terms of the plan provide for a distribution of one preferred share purchase right for each outstanding share of our common stock. Each right will entitle shareholders to buy one twelve-hundredth of a share of a new series of junior participating preferred stock at an exercise price of \$125.00, subject to adjustment. The rights will be exercisable only if a person or group acquires ownership of 20 percent or more of our common stock or announces a tender offer to acquire 30 percent or more of our common stock.

Dividends Dividends declared per share were \$0.31, \$0.27 and \$0.24 in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements throughout pages 28-37.

Summary of Accounting Policies

Organization Target Corporation operates large-format general merchandise discount stores in the United States and a much smaller, rapidly growing on-line business. Additionally, our credit card operations represent an integral component of our retail business.

Consolidation The financial statements include the balances of the Corporation and its subsidiaries after elimination of material inter-company balances and transactions. All material subsidiaries are wholly owned.

Use of Estimates The preparation of our financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP), requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Fiscal Year Our fiscal year ends on the Saturday nearest January 31. Unless otherwise stated, references to years in this report relate to fiscal years rather than to calendar years. Fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002 each consisted of 52 weeks.

Reclassifications Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Stock-based Compensation In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board finalized Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment" (SFAS No. 123R). SFAS No. 123R eliminates accounting for share-based compensation transactions using the intrinsic value method prescribed in APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and requires instead that such transactions be accounted for using a fair-value-based method. We adopted SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," in accordance with the prospective transition method prescribed in SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation – Transition and Disclosure" in the first quarter of 2003. Therefore, the fair value based method has been applied prospectively to awards granted subsequent to February 1, 2003 (the last day of our 2002 fiscal year). We have elected to adopt the provisions of SFAS No. 123R in 2004 under the modified retrospective transition method. All prior period financial statements have been restated to recognize compensation cost in the amounts previously reported in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the provisions of SFAS No. 123. Information related to outstanding stock options and performance shares is disclosed on pages 33-34.

Revenues

The contribution to revenue from sales is recognized when the sales occur and are net of expected returns. Revenue from gift card sales is recognized upon redemption of the gift card. Commissions earned on sales generated by leased departments are included within sales and were \$46 million in 2004, \$32 million in 2003 and \$19 million in

2002. Net credit card revenues are comprised of finance charges and late fees from credit card holders, as well as third-party merchant fees earned from the use of our Target Visa credit card. Net credit card revenues are recognized according to the contractual provisions of each applicable credit card agreement. If an account is written-off, any uncollected finance charges or late fees are recorded as a reduction of credit card revenue. The amount of our retail sales charged to our credit cards was \$3,269 million, \$3,006 million and \$2,980 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Consideration Received from Vendors

We receive income for a variety of vendor-sponsored programs such as volume rebates, markdown allowances, promotions and advertising, and for our compliance programs. Promotional and advertising allowances are intended to offset our costs of promoting and selling the vendor's merchandise in our stores and are recognized when we incur the cost or complete the promotion. Under our compliance programs, vendors are charged for merchandise shipments that do not meet our requirements, such as late or incomplete shipments, and we record these allowances when the violation occurs. Vendor income either reduces our inventory costs or our operating expenses based on the requirements of Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 02-16, "Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor" as discussed below.

In the first quarter of 2003, we adopted EITF No. 02-16 which resulted in the reclassification of certain vendor income items from operating expenses to inventory purchases and recognized into income as the vendors' merchandise is sold. The guidance was applied on a prospective basis only as required by EITF No. 02-16. This guidance had no material impact on sales, cash flows or financial position for any period.

In the fourth quarter of 2003, we adopted EITF No. 03-10, "Application of Issue 02-16 by Resellers to Sales Incentives Offered to Consumers by Manufacturers," which amends EITF No. 02-16. In accordance with EITF No. 03-10, if certain criteria are met, consideration received from a vendor for honoring the vendor's sales incentives offered directly to consumers (i.e. manufacturer's coupons) should not be recorded as a reduction of the cost of the reseller's purchases from the vendor. The adoption of EITF No. 03-10 did not have a material impact on net earnings, cash flows or financial position.

Buying, Occupancy and Distribution Expenses

Buying expenses primarily consist of salaries and expenses incurred by our merchandising operations, while occupancy expenses primarily consist of rent, property taxes and other operating costs of our retail, distribution and headquarters facilities. Buying and occupancy expenses classified in selling, general and administrative expenses were \$1,421 million, \$1,213 million and \$1,063 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. In addition, we recorded \$1,035 million, \$910 million and \$789 million of depreciation expense for our retail, distribution and headquarters facilities in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs, included in selling, general and administrative expense, are expensed at first showing of the advertisement and were \$888 million, \$872 million and \$666 million for 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Advertising vendor income used to reduce advertising expenses was approximately \$72 million, \$58 million and \$173 million for 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Television and radio broadcast and newspaper circulars make up the majority of our advertising costs in all three years.

Discontinued Operations

On March 10, 2004, we began a review of strategic alternatives for our Marshall Field's and Mervyn's businesses, which included but was not limited to the possible sale of one or both as ongoing businesses to existing retailers or other qualified buyers.

On June 9, 2004, we agreed to sell Marshall Field's and the Mervyn's stores located in Minnesota to The May Department Store Company (May). We completed the sale of Marshall Field's on July 31, 2004 and the sale of the Minnesota Mervyn's stores on August 24, 2004. May acquired total assets and liabilities with a net carrying value of \$1,563 million in exchange for \$3,240 million cash consideration, resulting in a gain on the sale of \$1,677 million or \$1.14 per share.

On July 29, 2004, we agreed to sell the remaining Mervyn's retail stores and distribution centers to an investment consortium including Sun Capital Partners, Inc., Cerberus Capital Management, L.P., and Lubert-Adler/Klauff and Partners, L.P. and to sell Mervyn's credit card receivables to GE Consumer Finance, a unit of General Electric Company, for total cash consideration of \$1,641 million. This sale transaction was completed as of August 28, 2004, resulting in a gain of \$322 million or \$.22 per share.

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," the financial results of Marshall Field's and Mervyn's are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

In connection with the sale of Marshall Field's, May is purchasing transition support services from us until the end of first quarter 2005. We are providing transition services to the buyer of Mervyn's for a fee until the earlier of August 2007 or the date on which an alternative long-term solution for providing these services is in place. The fees received for providing these services exceed our marginal costs, but when an allocable share of our fixed costs is included, the consideration received is essentially equal to our total costs.

The financial results included in discontinued operations were as follows:

(millions)	January 29, 2005	January 31, 2004	February 1, 2003
Revenue	\$3,095	\$6,138	\$6,507
Earnings from discontinued operations before income taxes	121	306	399
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of \$46, \$116 and \$152 tax, respectively	75	190	247
Gain on sale of discontinued operations, net of \$761 tax	1,238	—	—
Total income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$1,313	\$ 190	\$ 247

There were no assets or liabilities of Marshall Field's or Mervyn's included in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at January 29, 2005. The major classes of assets and liabilities of discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position on January 31, 2004 were as follows:

(millions)	January 31, 2004
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8
Accounts receivable, net	1,155
Inventory	812
Other	117
Current assets of discontinued operations	\$2,092
Property and equipment, net	\$1,816
Other	118
Non-current assets of discontinued operations	\$1,934
Accounts payable	\$ 492
Accrued liabilities	330
Current portion of long-term debt and notes payable	3
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	\$ 825
Long-term debt	\$ 62
Deferred income taxes	—
Other	204
Non-current liabilities of discontinued operations	\$ 266

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is net earnings divided by the average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS includes the incremental shares that are assumed to be issued on the exercise of stock options.

	Basic EPS			Diluted EPS		
(millions, except per share data)	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002
Net earnings	\$3,198	\$1,809	\$1,623	\$3,198	\$1,809	\$1,623
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	903.8	911.0	908.0	903.8	911.0	908.0
Stock options	—	—	—	8.3	8.2	6.3
Weighted average common shares outstanding	903.8	911.0	908.0	912.1	919.2	914.3
Earnings per share	\$ 3.54	\$ 1.99	\$ 1.79	\$ 3.51	\$ 1.97	\$ 1.78

The shares related to stock options shown above do not include shares issuable upon exercise of approximately 4.5 million and 13.2 million at January 31, 2004 and February 1, 2003, respectively, because the effect would have been antidilutive. There were no antidilutive shares issuable upon exercise at January 29, 2005.

Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income includes revenues, expenses, gains and losses that are excluded from net earnings under GAAP. In 2004 and 2003, other comprehensive income primarily included gains and losses on certain hedge transactions and the change in our minimum pension liability, net of related taxes.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents represent short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less from the time of purchase and were \$1,732 million, \$244 million and \$357 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The increase of \$1,488 in 2004 compared to 2003 is primarily due to investment of the remaining proceeds at year end from the divestitures of Marshall Field's and Mervyn's.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are recorded net of an allowance for expected losses. The allowance, recognized in an amount equal to the anticipated future write-offs based on delinquencies, risk scores, aging trends, industry risk trends and our historical experience, was \$387 million at January 29, 2005 and \$352 million at January 31, 2004.

Through our special purpose subsidiary, Target Receivables Corporation (TRC), we transfer, on an ongoing basis, substantially all of our receivables to the Target Credit Card Master Trust (the Trust) in return for certificates representing undivided interests in the Trust's assets. TRC owns the undivided interest in the Trust's assets, other than the Trust's assets securing the financing transactions entered into by the Trust and the 2 percent of Trust assets held by Target National Bank (TNB). TNB is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Corporation that also services receivables. SFAS No. 140 "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities (a replacement of SFAS No. 125)" is the accounting guidance applicable to such transactions. SFAS No. 140 requires that we include the receivables within the Trust and any debt securities issued by the Trust in our Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Notwithstanding this accounting treatment, the receivables within the Trust are owned by our wholly-owned, bankruptcy remote subsidiary, TRC, and thus are not available to general creditors of Target.

Inventory

Substantially all of our inventory and the related cost of sales are accounted for under the retail inventory accounting method using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis. Inventory is stated at the lower of LIFO cost or market. Inventory also includes a LIFO provision that is calculated based on inventory levels, markup rates and internally generated retail price indices. Our only accumulated LIFO reserve relates to Target Commercial Interiors and is immaterial to our consolidated financial statements. Because we have experienced price deflation recently, we have not recorded a LIFO provision for Target Stores.

Other Current Assets

Other current assets as of January 29, 2005 and January 31, 2004 consist of the following:

	2004	2003
Vendor income and other receivables	\$ 428	\$ 391
Deferred taxes	344	236
Other	452	373
Total	\$1,224	\$1,000

In addition to vendor income, other receivables relate primarily to pharmacy receivables and merchandise sourcing services provided to third parties.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives. Depreciation expense for the years 2004, 2003 and 2002 was \$1,232 million, \$1,068 million and \$942 million, respectively. Accelerated depreciation methods are generally used for income tax purposes. Repair and maintenance costs were \$453 million, \$393 million and \$355 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Estimated useful lives by major asset category are as follows:

Asset	Life (in years)
Buildings and improvements	8-39
Fixtures and equipment	4-15
Computer hardware and software	4

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," all long-lived assets are reviewed when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. We review assets at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows, which is usually at the store level. The carrying amount of the store assets is compared to the expected undiscounted future cash flows to be generated by those assets over the estimated remaining useful life of the store. Cash flows are projected for each store based upon historical results and expectations. In cases where the expected future cash flows and fair value are less than the carrying amount of the assets, those stores are considered impaired and the assets are written down to fair value. Fair value is based on appraisals or other reasonable methods to estimate fair value. Impairment losses are included in depreciation expense for assets held and in use and included within selling, general and administrative expense on assets classified as held for sale. No impairments were recorded in 2004 or 2003 as a result of the tests performed.

Other Non-current Assets

Other non-current assets as of January 29, 2005 and January 31, 2004 consist of the following:

	2004	2003
Prepaid pension expense	\$ 711	\$ 580
Cash value of life insurance	439	363
Goodwill and intangible assets	206	229
Other	155	205
Total	\$1,511	\$1,377

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets are recorded within other non-current assets at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is computed on intangible assets with definite useful lives using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives that range from three to fifteen years. Amortization expense for the years 2004, 2003 and 2002 was \$27 million, \$30 million and \$25 million, respectively. At January 29, 2005 and January 31, 2004, goodwill and intangible assets by major classes were as follows:

(millions)	Goodwill		Leasehold Acquisition Costs		Other		Total	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Gross asset	\$80	\$80	\$185	\$182	\$201	\$200	\$466	\$462
Accumulated amortization	(20)	(20)	(52)	(34)	(188)	(179)	(260)	(233)
Net goodwill and intangible assets	\$60	\$60	\$133	\$148	\$ 13	\$ 21	\$206	\$229

As required, we adopted SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," during the first quarter of 2002. In 2004, 2003 and 2002, the adoption of this statement reduced annual amortization expense of certain intangible assets by approximately \$5 million (less than \$.01 per share). The estimated aggregate amortization expense of our definite-lived intangible assets for each of the five succeeding fiscal years, 2005 to 2009, is expected to be \$24 million, \$22 million, \$20 million, \$19 million and \$19 million, respectively. During 2004, goodwill with an approximate carrying value of \$63 million was sold as part of the Marshall Field's transaction. There was no goodwill included in the Mervyn's sale transaction that also occurred in 2004.

Discounted cash flow models were used in determining fair value for the purposes of the required annual goodwill impairment analysis. No impairments were recorded in 2004, 2003 and 2002 as a result of the tests performed.

Accounts Payable

Our accounting policy is to reduce accounts payable when checks to vendors clear the bank from which they were drawn. Outstanding checks included in accounts payable were \$992 million and \$966 million at year-end 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities as of January 29, 2005 and January 31, 2004 consist of the following:

	2004	2003
Wages and benefits	\$ 412	\$ 369
Taxes payable	287	245
Gift card liability	214	169
Other	720	505
Total	\$1,633	\$1,288

Taxes payable consist of real estate, employee withholdings and sales tax liabilities. Gift card liability represents the amount of gift cards that have been issued but have not been presented for redemption.

Commitments and Contingencies

At January 29, 2005, our obligations included notes and debentures of \$9,447 million (discussed in detail under Notes Payable and Long-term Debt below), the present value of capital lease obligations of \$91 million and total future payments of operating leases with total contractual lease payments of \$3,049 million, including certain options to extend the lease term that are expected to be exercised in the amount of \$1,415 million (discussed in detail under Leases on page 32). In addition, commitments for the purchase, construction, lease or remodeling of real estate, facilities and equipment were approximately \$544 million at year-end 2004. Merchandise royalty

commitments of approximately \$102 million are due during the five-year period ending in 2009. Throughout the year, we enter into various commitments to purchase inventory. In addition to the accounts payable reflected in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position on page 25, we had commitments with various vendors for the purchase of inventory as of January 29, 2005. These purchase commitments are cancelable by their terms.

We expect to receive a share of the proceeds from the \$3 billion Visa/MasterCard antitrust litigation settlement, as we are a member of the class action lawsuit. However, the amount and timing of the payment are not certain at this time.

We are exposed to claims and litigation arising out of the ordinary course of business and use various methods to resolve these matters in a manner that we believe serves the best interest of our shareholders and other constituents. Our policy is to disclose pending lawsuits and other known claims that we expect may have a material impact on our results of operations, cash flows or financial condition. Other than the matter discussed above, we do not believe any of the currently identified claims and litigated matters meet this criterion, either individually or in the aggregate.

Notes Payable and Long-term Debt

At January 29, 2005, no notes payable were outstanding. The average amount of notes payable outstanding during 2004 was \$55 million at a weighted average interest rate of 1.3 percent. In 2004, notes payable balances fluctuated significantly during the year due to seasonal financing needs, proceeds from sale of Marshall Field's and Mervyn's and other factors. On July 28, 2004, our short-term borrowing reached \$1,422 million, its highest level for the year.

At January 31, 2004, no notes payable were outstanding. The average amount of notes payable outstanding during 2003 was \$377 million at a weighted average interest rate of 1.2 percent. On October 31, 2003, our short-term borrowing reached \$1,409 million, its highest level for the year.

At January 29, 2005, two committed credit agreements totaling \$1,600 million were in place through a group of 25 banks at specified rates. Of these credit lines, an \$800 million credit facility expires in June 2005 and includes a one-year term-out option to June 2006. The remaining \$800 million credit facility expires in June 2008. There were no balances outstanding at any time during 2004 or 2003 under these agreements.

In 2004, we issued no long-term debt. We called or repurchased \$542 million of long-term debt with an average remaining life of 24 years and a weighted average interest rate of 7.0 percent, resulting in a pre-tax loss of \$89 million (approximately \$.06 per share), reflected in interest expense.

In 2003, we issued \$500 million of long-term debt maturing in 2008 at 3.38 percent, \$200 million of long-term debt maturing in 2018 at 4.88 percent and \$500 million of long-term debt maturing in 2013 at 4.00 percent. We also called or repurchased \$297 million of long-term debt with an average remaining life of 20 years and a weighted average interest rate of 7.8 percent, resulting in a pre-tax loss of \$15 million (approximately \$.01 per share), reflected in interest expense.

The portion of long-term debt secured by credit card receivables was \$750 million at January 29, 2005. On January 31, 2004, we had \$1,500 million of long-term debt secured by credit card receivables, \$750 million of which was classified as current portion of long-term debt.

At year-end, our debt portfolio, including adjustments related to swap transactions discussed in the following derivatives section, was as follows:

Notes Payable and Long-term Debt

(millions)	January 29, 2005		January 31, 2004	
	Rate*	Balance	Rate*	Balance
Notes payable	—%	\$ —	—%	\$ —
Notes and debentures:				
Due 2004–2008	4.0	4,045	3.1	4,953
Due 2009–2013	5.9	3,726	5.8	3,795
Due 2014–2018	3.3	234	2.3	227
Due 2019–2023	9.3	213	9.3	214
Due 2024–2028	6.7	325	6.7	400
Due 2029–2033	6.6	904	6.7	1,300
Total notes payable, notes and debentures**	5.2%	\$9,447	4.7%	\$10,889
Capital lease obligations		91		129
Less: current portion		(504)		(863)
Notes payable and long-term debt		\$9,034		\$10,155

* Reflects the weighted average stated interest rate as of year-end, including the impact of interest rate swaps.

** The estimated fair value of total notes payable, notes and debentures, using a discounted cash flow analysis based on our incremental interest rates for similar types of financial instruments, was \$10,171 million at January 29, 2005 and \$11,681 million at January 31, 2004.

Required principal payments on long-term debt over the next five years, excluding capital lease obligations, are \$501 million in 2005, \$751 million in 2006, \$1,321 million in 2007, \$1,451 million in 2008 and \$751 million in 2009.

Derivatives

Our derivative instruments are primarily interest rate swaps which hedge the fair value of certain debt by effectively converting interest from a fixed rate to a variable rate. We also hold derivative instruments to manage our exposure to risks associated with the effect of equity market returns on our non-qualified defined contribution plans as discussed on page 34.

At January 29, 2005 and January 31, 2004, interest rate swaps were outstanding in notional amounts totaling \$2,850 million and \$2,150 million, respectively. The change in market value of an interest rate swap as well as the offsetting change in market value of the hedged debt is recognized into earnings in the current period. Ineffectiveness would result when changes in the market value of the hedged debt are not completely offset by changes in the market value of the interest rate swap. There was no ineffectiveness recognized in 2004 or 2003 related to these instruments. The fair value of outstanding interest rate swaps and net unamortized gains from terminated interest rate swaps was \$45 million at January 29, 2005 and \$97 million at January 31, 2004.

During 2004, we entered into two interest rate swaps with notional amounts of \$200 million and two interest rate swaps with notional amounts of \$250 million. We also terminated an interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$200 million, resulting in a loss of \$16 million that will be amortized into expense over the remaining life of the hedged debt. During 2003, we entered into interest rate swaps with notional amounts of \$200 million, \$500 million and \$400 million.

We also terminated an interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$400 million, resulting in a gain of \$24 million that will be amortized into income over the remaining life of the hedged debt. In 2004 and 2003, the gains and losses amortized into income for terminated swaps were not material to our results of operations.

Interest Rate Swaps Outstanding at Year-end

January 29, 2005			January 31, 2004		
Notional Amount	Receive Fixed	Pay Floating*	Notional Amount	Receive Fixed	Pay Floating*
\$500	7.5%	2.4%	\$500	7.5%	1.2%
200	5.8	3.3	—	—	—
550	4.6	3.3	550	4.6	1.3
500	4.4	3.2	500	4.4	1.2
400	4.4	3.3	400	4.4	1.4
200	3.9	2.4	—	—	—
250	3.8	2.5	—	—	—
250	3.8	2.4	—	—	—
—	—	—	200	4.9	1.1
\$2,850			\$2,150		

* Reflects floating interest rate accrued at the end of the year.

The weighted average life of the interest rate swaps was approximately 3 years at January 29, 2005.

Leases

Assets held under capital leases are included in property and equipment and are charged to depreciation and interest over the life of the lease. Operating leases are not capitalized and lease rentals are expensed on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease. Rent expense on buildings, classified in selling, general and administrative expense, includes percentage rents that are based on a percentage of retail sales over contractual levels. Total rent expense was \$240 million in 2004, \$150 million in 2003 and \$150 million in 2002. Most of the long-term leases include options to renew, with terms varying from one to 50 years. Certain leases also include options to purchase the property.

Future minimum lease payments required under noncancelable lease agreements existing at January 29, 2005, were:

Future Minimum Lease Payments

(millions)	Operating Leases	Capital Leases
2005	\$146	\$12
2006	142	12
2007	137	13
2008	117	13
2009	102	12
After 2009	2,405	127
Total future minimum lease payments	\$3,049***	\$189
Less: Interest*		(98)
Present value of minimum capital lease payments		\$91**

* Calculated using the interest rate at inception for each lease.

** Includes current portion of \$3 million.

*** Total contractual lease payments include certain options to extend lease terms, in the amount of \$1,415, that are expected to be exercised because the investment in leasehold improvement is significant.

Income Taxes

Reconciliation of tax rates is as follows:

Tax Rate Reconciliation			
	2004	2003	2002
Federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	3.3	3.3	3.4
Dividends on ESOP stock	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Work opportunity tax credits	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Other	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.2
Effective tax rate	37.8%	37.8%	38.2%

The components of the provision for income taxes were:

Income Tax Provision: Expense			
(millions)	2004	2003	2002
Current:			
Federal	\$ 908	\$ 669	\$ 550
State	144	107	93
	1,052	776	643
Deferred:			
Federal	83	184	185
State	11	24	23
	94	208	208
Total	\$1,146	\$ 984	\$ 851

The components of the net deferred tax asset/(liability) were:

Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)		
(millions)	January 29, 2005	January 31, 2004
Gross deferred tax assets:		
Deferred compensation	\$ 332	\$ 297
Self-insured benefits	179	143
Accounts receivable valuation allowance	147	133
Inventory	47	44
Postretirement health care obligation	38	42
Other	128	53
	871	712
Gross deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment	(1,136)	(806)
Pension	(268)	(218)
Other	(96)	(84)
	(1,500)	(1,108)
Total	\$ (629)	\$ (396)

In the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the current deferred tax asset balance is the net of all current deferred tax assets and current deferred tax liabilities. The non-current deferred tax liability is the net of all non-current deferred tax assets and non-current deferred tax liabilities.

Approximately \$566 million of the proceeds attributable to the real properties sold in the Marshall Field's and Mervyn's dispositions were used to acquire replacement properties which will be used in our business. Approximately \$371 million of the gain related to the sold real properties was deferred for income tax purposes as required by Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code until such time as the replacement properties are disposed.

Other Non-current Liabilities

Other non-current liabilities as of January 29, 2005 and January 31, 2004 consist of the following:

	2004	2003
Deferred compensation	\$ 528	\$464
Worker's compensation and general liability	317	286
Other	192	167
Total	\$1,037	\$917

Share Repurchase

In June 2004, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of \$3 billion of our common stock, which we expect to complete over two to three years. This authorization replaced our previous repurchase programs that were authorized by our Board of Directors in January 1999 and March 2000. We repurchased 29 million shares at an average price per share of \$44.68 during 2004, at a total cost of \$1,290 million.

Stock-based Compensation

We maintain a long-term incentive plan for key employees and non-employee members of our Board of Directors. Our long-term incentive plan allows for the grant of equity-based compensation awards, including stock options, performance share awards, restricted stock awards, or a combination of awards. A majority of the awards are non-qualified stock options that vest annually in equal amounts over a four-year period. Therefore, in accordance with SFAS No. 123R, we recognize compensation expense for these awards on a straight-line basis over the four-year vesting period. These options generally expire no later than ten years after the date of the grant. Options granted to the non-employee members of our Board of Directors vest after one year and have a ten-year term. Performance share awards represent shares issuable in the future based upon attainment of specified levels of future financial performance. We use a three or four year performance measurement period for performance share awards. The number of unissued common shares reserved for future grants under the stock-based compensation plans was 51,560,249 at January 29, 2005 and 19,279,658 at January 31, 2004.

Options and Performance Share Awards Outstanding

(options and shares in thousands)	Options						Performance Shares Potentially Issuable
	Total Outstanding			Currently Exercisable			
	Number of Options	Average Price*	Average Life**	Number of Options	Average Price*	Average Life**	
February 2, 2002	31,315	\$24.07	5.7	17,629	\$17.04	5.7	—
Granted	6,096	30.60					552
Canceled	(561)	35.55					
Exercised	(2,063)	12.22					
February 1, 2003	34,787	\$25.73	5.5	21,931	\$20.89	5.4	552
Granted	4,638	38.34					573
Canceled	(407)	34.77					
Exercised	(2,859)	12.58					
January 31, 2004	36,159	\$28.28	6.2	23,689	\$24.48	5.2	1,125
Granted	4,072	49.12					629
Canceled/forfeited	(513)	35.32					(73)
Exercised/earned	(7,727)	20.95					(73)
January 29, 2005	31,991	\$32.59	5.8	22,102	\$28.79	5.3	1,608

* Weighted average exercise price.

** Weighted average contractual life remaining in years.

Total compensation expense related to stock-based compensation, which is the total fair value of shares vested was \$60 million, \$57 million and \$49 million, during 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted during 2004, 2003 and 2002 was \$13.10, \$11.04 and \$10.07, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options (the amount by which the stock price exceeded the strike price of the option on the date of exercise) that were exercised during 2004, 2003 and 2002 was \$201 million, \$72 million and \$66 million, respectively.

Nonvested Options and Performance Share Awards

(options and shares in thousands)	Weighted Average		Weighted Average	
	Stock Options	Fair Value at Grant Date	Performance Shares	Fair Value at Grant Date
Nonvested at February 1, 2004	12,470	\$11.07	1,125	\$34.33
Granted	4,072	13.10	419	49.43
Vested/earned	(6,237)	11.25	(73)	34.44
Forfeited/cancelled	(416)	11.00	(73)	34.44
Nonvested at January 29, 2005	9,889	\$11.83	1,398	\$38.84

As of January 29, 2005, there was \$104 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under our plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.5 years.

We have elected to adopt the provisions of SFAS No. 123R in 2004 under the modified retrospective transition method. The beginning balances of deferred taxes, paid-in capital and retained earnings for 2003 have been restated by \$54 million, \$143 million and \$90 million, respectively, to recognize compensation cost for fiscal years 1996 through 2002 in the amounts previously reported in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the provisions of SFAS No. 123. The requirements of SFAS No. 123R are discussed on page 23.

The Black-Scholes model was used to estimate the fair value of the options at grant date based on the following assumptions:

	2004	2003	2002
Dividend yield	.7%	.8%	.8%
Volatility	22%	29%	35%
Risk-free interest rate	3.8%	3.0%	3.0%
Expected life in years	5.5	5.0	5.0

Defined Contribution Plans

Employees who meet certain eligibility requirements can participate in a defined contribution 401(k) plan by investing up to 80 percent of their compensation. Highly compensated employees, however, are further limited by federal law and related regulation. Subject to these limits, we match 100 percent of each employee's contribution up to 5 percent of total compensation. Our contribution to the plan is initially invested in Target Corporation common stock but once vested after a period of three years the amounts are free to be diversified. Benefits expense related to these matching contributions was \$118 million, \$117 million and \$111 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

In addition, we maintain other non-qualified, unfunded plans that allow participants who are otherwise limited by qualified plan statutes or regulations. They can defer compensation including remaining company match amounts, and earn returns tied to the results of either our 401(k) plan investment choices, including Target stock, or in the case of a frozen plan, market levels of interest rates, plus an additional return determined by the terms of each plan. We recognized benefits expense for these non-qualified plans of \$63 million and \$86 million in 2004 and 2003, respectively, and income of \$20 million in 2002. We manage the risk of offering these retirement savings plans through a variety of activities, which include investing in vehicles that offset a substantial portion of our exposure to these returns. Including the impact of these related investments, net benefits expense from these plans was \$23 million, \$28 million, and \$16 million in 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively. We adjusted our position in some of the investment vehicles resulting in the repurchase of 0.8 million, 1.5 million and 0.5 million shares of our common stock in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

In 2004 and 2003, certain retired executives accepted our offer to exchange our obligation to them under our frozen non-qualified plan for cash or deferrals in our current non-qualified plans, which resulted in expense of \$17 million in both years. Additionally, during 2002, certain non-qualified pension and survivor benefits owed to current executives were exchanged for deferrals in our current non-qualified plans and certain retired executives accepted our offer to exchange our obligation to them in our frozen non-qualified plan for deferrals in our current plans. These exchanges resulted in expense of \$33 million. We expect lower future expenses as a result of these transactions because they were designed to be economically neutral or slightly favorable to us.

Participants in our non-qualified plans deferred compensation of \$33 million, \$42 million and \$35 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Pension and Postretirement Health Care Benefits

We have a qualified defined benefit pension plan that covers all U.S. employees who meet certain age, length of service and hours worked per year requirements. We also have unfunded non-qualified pension plans for employees who have qualified plan compensation restrictions. Benefits are provided based upon years of service and the employee's compensation. Retired employees also become eligible for certain health care benefits if they meet minimum age and service requirements and agree to contribute a portion of the cost. Prior to the end of 2004, but after the measurement date, we merged our three qualified U.S. pension plans into one plan. The expected impact of this merger on future accounting results is immaterial.

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvements and Modernization Act of 2003 (the Act) was signed into law in December 2003. As a result of the Act we recorded a reduction in our accumulated postretirement benefit obligation of \$7 million in 2004. In addition, the expense amounts shown in the table below reflect a \$1 million reduction due to the amortization of the actuarial gain and reduction in interest cost due to the effects of the Act.

Obligations and Funded Status at October 31, 2004

(millions)	Pension Benefits				Postretirement Health Care Benefits	
	Qualified Plans		Non-qualified Plans			
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Change in Benefit Obligation						
Benefit obligation at beginning of measurement period	\$1,333	\$1,078	\$29	\$23	\$123	\$116
Service cost	78	73	1	1	3	2
Interest cost	82	74	2	2	7	8
Actuarial loss	68	164	4	6	(6)	7
Benefits paid	(65)	(56)	(3)	(3)	(13)	(10)
Plan amendments	19	—	1	—	(7)	—
Settlement	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benefit obligation at end of measurement period	\$1,515	\$1,333	\$34	\$29	\$107	\$123
Change in Plan Assets						
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of measurement period	\$1,405	\$1,058	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Actual return on plan assets	157	203	—	—	—	—
Employer contribution	201	200	3	3	13	10
Benefits paid	(65)	(56)	(3)	(3)	(13)	(10)
Fair value of plan assets at end of measurement period	\$1,698	\$1,405	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Funded status	\$ 183	\$ 72	\$(34)	\$(29)	\$(107)	\$(123)
Unrecognized actuarial loss	584	587	15	12	6	12
Unrecognized prior service cost	(39)	(65)	2	3	—	1
Net amount recognized	\$ 728	\$ 594	\$(17)	\$(14)	\$(101)	\$(110)

Amounts recognized in the Statements of Financial Position consist of:

(millions)	Pension Benefits				Postretirement Health Care Benefits	
	Qualified Plans		Non-qualified Plans			
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Prepaid benefit cost	\$733	\$600	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Accrued benefit cost	(11)	(6)	(24)	(20)	(101)	(110)
Intangible assets	—	—	2	3	n/a	n/a
Accumulated OCI	6	—	5	3	n/a	n/a
Net amount recognized	\$728	\$594	\$(17)	\$(14)	\$(101)	\$(110)

The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was \$1,501 million and \$1,237 million at October 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the pension plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets were \$49 million, \$45 million and \$5 million, respectively, as of October 31, 2004 and \$34 million, \$30 million and \$1 million, respectively, as of October 31, 2003.

Net Pension and Postretirement Health Care Benefits Expense

(millions)	Pension Benefits			Postretirement Health Care Benefits		
	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002
Service cost benefits earned during the period	\$ 79	\$ 74	\$ 58	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 2
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	84	75	75	7	8	8
Expected return on assets	(122)	(114)	(108)	—	—	—
Recognized losses	36	18	10	1	1	1
Recognized prior service cost	(7)	(7)	1	—	—	—
Settlement/curtailment charges	1	—	(12)	(7)	—	—
Total	\$ 71	\$ 46	\$ 24	\$ 4	\$ 11	\$ 11

The amortization of any prior service cost is determined using a straight-line amortization of the cost over the average remaining service period of employees expected to receive benefits under the plan. Curtailment gains recorded in 2004 were a result of the sale of Marshall Field's and Mervyn's. These curtailment gains are included in the gain on disposal of discontinued operations as a result of freezing the benefits for Marshall Field's and Mervyn's employees and retaining the related assets and obligations of the plans.

Assumptions

Weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at October 31:

	Pension Benefits		Postretirement Health Care Benefits	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Discount rate	5.75%	6.25%	5.75%	6.25%
Average assumed rate of compensation increase	2.75%	3.25%	n/a	n/a

Weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for years ended October 31:

	Pension Benefits		Postretirement Health Care Benefits	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Discount rate	6.25%	7.00%	6.25%	7.00%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	8.00%	8.50%	n/a	n/a
Average assumed rate of compensation increase	3.25%	4.00%	n/a	n/a

Our rate of return on qualified plans' assets has averaged 4.9 percent and 10.2 percent per year over the 5-year and 10-year periods, respectively, ending October 31, 2004 (our measurement date).

An increase in the cost of covered health care benefits of 6 percent was assumed for 2004. The rate is assumed to be 10 percent in 2005 and is reduced by 1 percent annually to 5 percent in 2010 and thereafter. The health care cost trend rate assumption may have a significant effect on the amounts reported.

A one percent change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Effect on total of service and interest cost components of net periodic postretirement health care benefit cost	\$—	\$—
Effect on the health care component of the postretirement benefit obligation	\$ 4	\$ (4)

Additional Information

Our pension plan weighted average asset allocations at October 31, 2004 and 2003 by asset category are as follows:

Asset Category	2004	2003
Equity securities	58%	56%
Debt securities	26	26
Other	16	18
Total	100%	100%

Our asset allocation strategy for 2005 targets 55 percent in equity securities, 25 percent in debt securities and 20 percent in other assets. Equity securities include our common stock in amounts substantially less than 1 percent of total plan assets at October 31, 2004 and 2003. Other assets include private equity, mezzanine and distressed debt and timber and less than a 5 percent allocation to real estate. Our expected long-term rate of return assumptions as of October 31, 2004 are 8.5 percent, 5 percent and 10 percent for equity securities, debt securities and other assets, respectively.

Contributions

Given the qualified pension plans' funded position, we are not required to make any contributions in 2005. In similar situations in the past, we have chosen to make discretionary contributions for various purposes, including minimizing Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation premium payments and maintaining the fully-funded status of the plans. In 2005, such discretionary contributions could range from \$0 to \$50 million. We expect to make contributions in the range of \$5 million to \$15 million to our other postretirement benefit plans in 2005.

Estimated Future Benefit Payments

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid:

(millions)	Pension Benefits	Postretirement Health Care Benefits
2005	\$ 59	\$ 8
2006	62	8
2007	66	8
2008	70	9
2009	75	9
2010–2014	\$476	\$53

Quarterly Results (Unaudited)

Due to the seasonal nature of our business, fourth quarter operating results typically represent a substantially larger share of total year revenues and earnings due to the inclusion of the holiday shopping season. The same accounting policies are followed in preparing quarterly financial data as are followed in preparing annual data. The table below summarizes results by quarter for 2004 and 2003:

	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter		Total Year	
(millions, except per share data)	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Total revenues	\$10,180	\$8,928	\$10,556	\$9,594	\$10,909	\$9,827	\$15,194	\$13,676	\$46,839	\$42,025
Gross margin	\$ 3,140	\$2,706	\$ 3,268	\$2,874	\$ 3,300	\$2,909	\$ 4,529	\$ 4,050	\$14,237	\$12,539
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 392	\$ 313	\$ 360	\$ 322	\$ 324	\$ 262	\$ 809	\$ 722	\$ 1,885	\$ 1,619
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of \$25, \$18, \$19, \$18, \$2, \$18, \$62, \$46 and \$116 tax	\$ 40	\$ 29	\$ 31	\$ 29	\$ 4	\$ 31	\$ —	\$ 101	\$ 75	\$ 190
Gain/(loss) on disposal of discontinued operations, net of \$650, \$132, \$(21), and \$761 tax (c)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,019	\$ —	\$ 203	\$ —	\$ 16	\$ —	\$ 1,238	\$ —
Net earnings (a) (b)	\$ 432	\$ 342	\$ 1,410	\$ 351	\$ 531	\$ 293	\$ 825	\$ 823	\$ 3,198	\$ 1,809
Basic earnings per share (d)										
Continuing operations	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.79	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.78
Discontinued operations	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03	\$ —	\$ 0.03	\$ —	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.21
Gain from discontinued operations	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1.12	\$ —	\$ 0.23	\$ —	\$ 0.01	\$ —	\$ 1.37	\$ —
Basic earnings per share (a) (b)	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.37	\$ 1.55	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.90	\$ 3.54	\$ 1.99
Diluted earnings per share (d)										
Continuing operations	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.79	\$ 2.07	\$ 1.76
Discontinued operations	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03	\$ —	\$ 0.03	\$ —	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.21
Gain from discontinued operations	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1.11	\$ —	\$ 0.23	\$ —	\$ 0.01	\$ —	\$ 1.36	\$ —
Diluted earnings per share (a) (b)	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.37	\$ 1.53	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.90	\$ 3.51	\$ 1.97
Dividends declared per share (d)	\$.070	\$.060	\$.080	\$.070	\$.080	\$.070	\$.080	\$.070	\$.310	\$.270
Closing common stock price (e)										
High	\$ 45.63	\$33.44	\$ 46.43	\$39.82	\$ 50.02	\$41.54	\$ 52.43	\$ 40.15	\$ 52.43	\$ 41.54
Low	\$ 38.59	\$26.06	\$ 40.80	\$33.06	\$ 40.42	\$37.55	\$ 48.50	\$ 37.05	\$ 38.59	\$ 26.06

(a) Net earnings for first, second and third quarter of 2004 and all four quarters of 2003 has been adjusted to reflect the impact of the SFAS No. 123R restatement for those periods. The amount of the restatement was \$6 million for each of the three quarters in 2004 and \$8 million for each of the four quarters in 2003. The restatement impact on per share amounts for each respective quarter was all less than \$0.01 per share.

(b) Target adjusted its method of accounting for leases related to a specific category of owned store locations on leased land which resulted in a non-cash adjustment, primarily attributable to an increase in the straight-line rent accrual, of \$65 million (\$0.04 per share) in the fourth quarter of 2004.

(c) Minor tax adjustments related to the dispositions of Marshall Field's and Mervyn's were recorded in fourth quarter 2004.

(d) Per share amounts are computed independently for each of the quarters presented. The sum of the quarters may not equal the total year amount due to the impact of changes in average quarterly shares outstanding.

(e) Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and Pacific Exchange. At March 21, 2005, there were 18,030 registered shareholders and the closing common stock price was \$50.28 per share.

Report of Management on the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the consistency, integrity and presentation of the information in the Annual Report. The consolidated financial statements and other information presented in this Annual Report have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and include necessary judgments and estimates by management.

To fulfill our responsibility, we maintain comprehensive systems of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and transactions are executed in accordance with established procedures. The concept of reasonable assurance is based upon recognition that the cost of the controls should not exceed the benefit derived. We believe our systems of internal control provide this reasonable assurance.


The Board of Directors exercised its oversight role with respect to the Corporation's systems of internal control primarily through its Audit Committee, which is comprised of four independent directors. The Committee oversees the

Corporation's systems of internal control, accounting practices, financial reporting and audits to assess whether their quality, integrity and objectivity are sufficient to protect shareholders' investments. The Committee's report appears on this page.

In addition, our consolidated financial statements have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, whose report also appears on this page.



Robert J. Ulrich
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
March 25, 2005



Douglas A. Scovanner
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Consolidated Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Target Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Target Corporation and subsidiaries as of January 29, 2005, and January 31, 2004, and the related consolidated results of operations, cash flows and shareholders' investment for each of the three years in the period ended January 29, 2005. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

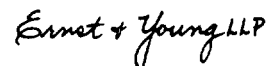
We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Target Corporation and subsidiaries at January 29, 2005, and January 31, 2004, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 29, 2005, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB (United States), the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of January 29, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated March 25, 2005, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

As discussed in the Stock-based Compensation note to the financial statements, effective February 1, 2004, the Corporation adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" using the modified retrospective transition method.

Minneapolis, Minnesota
March 25, 2005



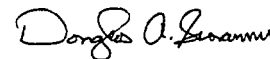
Report of Management on Internal Control

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 29, 2005 based on the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our assessment we conclude that the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

Our management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 29, 2005 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.



Robert J. Ulrich
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
March 25, 2005



Douglas A. Scovanner
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Target Corporation

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Report of Management on Internal Control, that Target Corporation and subsidiaries maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 29, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). The Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records

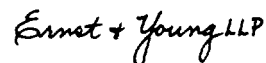
that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that Target Corporation and subsidiaries maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 29, 2005, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, the Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 29, 2005, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB (United States), the consolidated statements of financial position of Target Corporation and subsidiaries as of January 29, 2005, and January 31, 2004, and the related consolidated results of operations, cash flows, and shareholders' investment for each of the three years in the period ended January 29, 2005, of Target Corporation and subsidiaries, and our report dated March 25, 2005, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Minneapolis, Minnesota
March 25, 2005



Report of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee met six times during fiscal 2004 to review the overall audit scope, plans for internal and independent audits, the Corporation's systems of internal control, emerging accounting issues, audit fees and benefit plans. The Committee also met individually with the independent auditors, without management present, to discuss the results of their audits. The Committee encourages the internal and independent auditors to communicate closely with the Committee.

The Audit Committee reviewed and approved the Corporation's annual financial statements and recommended to the full Board of Directors that they be included in the Annual Report. The Audit Committee also recommended to the Board of Directors that the independent auditors be reappointed for fiscal 2005, subject to the approval of the shareholders at the annual meeting.

March 25, 2005

Directors

Roxanne S. Austin
Former Executive
Vice President, Hughes
Electronics Corporation and
Former President and
Chief Operating Officer of
its subsidiary, DIRECTV, Inc.
1, 2, 7

Calvin Darden
Retired Senior Vice President,
U.S. Operations,
United Parcel Service
of America, Inc.
1, 3, 6, 7

Michele J. Hooper
Managing Partner
and Co-Founder,
The Directors' Council
1, 2, 6, 7

James A. Johnson
Vice Chairman,
Perseus, LLC
1, 3, 4, 5, 7

Richard M. Kovacevich
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer,
Wells Fargo & Co.
1, 2, 6, 7

Anne M. Mulcahy
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer,
Xerox Corporation
1, 4, 5, 7

Stephen W. Sanger
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer,
General Mills, Inc.
1, 3, 5, 6, 7

Warren R. Staley
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer,
Cargill, Inc.
1, 4, 5, 7

George W. Tamke
Partner,
Clayton, Dubilier & Rice, Inc.
1, 2, 3, 6, 7

Solomon D. Trujillo
Former Chief Executive Officer,
Orange SA
1, 3, 4, 5, 7

Robert J. Ulrich
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer,
Target
1

- 1 *Executive Committee*
- 2 *Audit Committee*
- 3 *Compensation Committee*
- 4 *Corporate Responsibility Committee*
- 5 *Finance Committee*
- 6 *Nominating Committee*
- 7 *Corporate Governance Committee*

Executive Officers

Timothy R. Baer
Senior Vice President,
General Counsel and
Corporate Secretary

Todd V. Blackwell
Executive Vice President,
Human Resources,
Assets Protection, TSS/AMC

Bart Butzer
Executive Vice President,
Stores

Michael R. Francis
Executive Vice President,
Marketing

John D. Griffith
Executive Vice President,
Property Development

Douglas A. Scovanner
Executive Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer

Terrence J. Scully
President,
Target Financial Services

Paul L. Singer
Senior Vice President,
Target Technology Services
and Chief Information Officer

Gregg W. Steinhafel
President

Gerald L. Storch
Vice Chairman

Robert J. Ulrich
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

Other Officers

Patricia Adams
Senior Vice President,
Merchandising

Bryan Berg
Senior Vice President,
Region I

Gregory J. Duppler
Senior Vice President,
Merchandising

Brian Fiala
Senior Vice President,
Region IV

Nathan K. Garvis
Vice President,
Government Affairs

Susan D. Kahn
Vice President,
Investor Relations

Tracy J. Kofski
Vice President,
Total Compensation

Richard J. Kuzmich
President, Target
Sourcing Services/AMC

Richard N. Maguire
Senior Vice President,
Merchandise Planning

Dale Nitschke
President, Target.com

Tina M. Schiel
Senior Vice President,
Region III

Gina Sprenger
Senior Vice President,
Merchandising

Kathryn A. Tesija
Senior Vice President,
Merchandising

Robert K. Thompson
Senior Vice President,
Region II

Mitchell L. Stover
Senior Vice President,
Distribution

Laysa Ward
Vice President,
Community Relations

Jane P. Windmeier
Senior Vice President,
Finance

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders is scheduled for May 18, 2005, at 9:30 a.m. CDT at The Children's Theatre, 2400 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Shareholder Information

Quarterly and annual shareholder information, including the Form 10-Q and Form 10-K Annual Report, which are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, is available at no charge to shareholders. To obtain copies of these materials, you may call 612-761-6736, send an email to Investorrelations@target.com, or write to: Vice President, Investor Relations (TPN-1448), Target Corporation, 1000 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403. These documents as well as other information about Target Corporation, including our Business Conduct Guide, Corporate Governance Profile, Corporate Responsibility Report and Board of Directors' Committee Position Descriptions, are also available on the internet at www.target.com.

Sales Information

Comments regarding the company's sales results are provided periodically throughout the year on a recorded telephone message. You may access this message by calling 612-761-6500.

Officer Certifications

In accordance with the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, the Chief Executive Officer of Target submitted the required annual certification to the NYSE regarding the NYSE's Corporate Governance listing standards on June 15, 2004. Target's Form 10-K for its fiscal years ended January 31, 2004 and January 29, 2005, as filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, includes the certifications of Target's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.

Transfer Agent, Registrar and Dividend Disbursing Agent

Mellon Investor Services

Trustee, Employee Savings 401(k) and Pension Plans

State Street Bank and Trust Company

Stock Exchange Listings

Trading symbol: TGT

New York Stock Exchange and Pacific Stock Exchange

Shareholder Assistance

For assistance regarding individual stock records, lost certificates, name or address changes, dividend or tax questions, call Mellon Investor Services at 1-800-794-9871, access their website at www.melloninvestor.com, or write to:

Mellon Investor Services

P.O. Box 3315

South Hackensack, NJ 07606-1915

Direct Stock Purchase/Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Mellon Investor Services administers a direct service investment plan that allows interested investors to purchase Target Corporation stock directly, rather than through a broker, and become a registered shareholder of the Company. The program offers many features including dividend reinvestment. For detailed information regarding this program, call Mellon Investor Services toll free at 1-800-842-7629 or write to:

Mellon Investor Services

P.O. Box 3338


South Hackensack, NJ 07606-1938


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
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Year-end 2004 Store Count and Square Footage by State

Market Share Group	No. of Stores	Retail Sq Ft. (in thousands)
 10%+ Market Share		
Arizona	39	4,618
California	193	23,895
Colorado	30	4,039
Illinois	71	9,233
Iowa	21	2,833
Maryland	28	3,494
Minnesota	63	8,373
Nebraska	11	1,397
New Jersey	32	4,137
North Dakota	4	505
Group Total	492	62,524

 7.5%–9.9% Market Share		
Florida	83	10,604
Georgia	40	5,126
Indiana	34	4,252
Kansas	16	2,188
Massachusetts	20	2,512
Montana	7	767
Nevada	14	1,736
New York	44	5,880
North Carolina	34	4,226
Rhode Island	2	254
South Dakota	4	417
Texas	114	14,964
Utah	9	1,428
Virginia	35	4,508
Washington	31	3,573
Wisconsin	31	3,590
Group Total	518	66,025

Market Share Group	No. of Stores	Retail Sq Ft. (in thousands)
 5.0%–7.4% Market Share		
Connecticut	9	1,199
Delaware	2	268
Michigan	51	5,727
Missouri	26	3,369
New Hampshire	5	649
New Mexico	8	872
Ohio	47	5,648
Oregon	17	2,029
Pennsylvania	31	3,956
South Carolina	17	2,097
Tennessee	23	2,723
Group Total	236	28,537

 2.5%–4.9% Market Share		
Alabama	10	1,540
Idaho	5	536
Kentucky	12	1,360
Louisiana	11	1,552
Maine	2	250
Oklahoma	10	1,273
Wyoming	2	187
Group Total	52	6,698

 0.0%–2.4% Market Share		
Arkansas	4	492
Mississippi	3	364
Vermont	0	0
West Virginia	3	375
Group Total	10	1,231

Total	1,308	165,015
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For purposes of this schedule, market share is defined as Target sales by state as a percentage of U.S. General Merchandise Store sales, including department stores, discount stores, supercenters and warehouse clubs. See map on page 3. For other purposes, broader or narrower measures of market share may be more appropriate.

